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CONTENTS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Nakasone Accepts Responsibility in Gulf	1
Nakasone, Zhao Ziyang Exchange Messages	1
Bank of Japan Not To Raise Discount Rate	2

Mongolia

Batmonh Holds Talks With CPSU's Dolgikh	2
Dolgikh Tours Ulaanbaatar	3
USSR Sends Message on Jagbaral's Death	3
Socialist Education Ministers Meeting Opens	3
Altangerel Welcomes Delegates	3
Dabaasuren Discusses Education	4
Margot Honecker Gives Address [East Berline NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Sep]	4
Namsray Meets GDR Party Delegation	4
Batmonh Receives Czechoslovak Delegation [Prague RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep]	4
Delegation Ends Visit	5
Prime Minister Sodnom Greets IAEA Conference	5

North Korea

Kim Il-song Receives Anniversary Messages	5
U.S. Ambassador Lilly's Comments Denounced	5
U.S., South Disarmament Response Urged	6
South Accused of Deception, Divisionism	6
Dailies on Kim Tae-chung Kidnapping Case	7
Paper Cites Opposition to No Tae-u Trip	8
Delegates Address Denuclearization Meeting	9

South Korea

DJP Not Surprised at Kims Failure To Agree [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep]	12
Kim Yong-sam Views Presidential Candidacy	12
Kim Tae-chung Comments on Single Candidacy	12
Kim Chong-pil Views Vital Election Issues [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep]	13
Independent Campaign Conditions Determined [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep]	13
Government To Release 100 More Workers	13
'Labor Court' Proposed [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Sep]	14
Papers Examines North's 'Peace Offensive'	14
HERALD Comments [30 Sep]	14
CHOSON ILBO's View [29 Sep]	15

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Minister Disappointed With Group 77	16
Tin Supply Plan Extended at Conference	16
Tunku Abdul Rahman Criticizes Fundamentalists	17

Singapore

Government Releases Seven Marxist Plotters [THE SUNDAY TIMES 27 Sep]	17
--	----

Cambodia

Premier Hun Sen Interviewed by TASS	17
Koy Buntha Message Marks Hungarian Army Day	18
Ministry Welcomes Sihanouk Call for Talks	18
Vietnamese Reported To Attack Khmer Rouge [AFP]	18
400 KPNLF Guerrillas Defect to Sihanouk Army [BANGKOK POST 29 Sep]	19
Report on Sihanouk New York Visit Plans [VOK]	19
Kompong Chhnang-Phnom Penh Train Ambushed	19
Commentary on Support for SRV Withdrawal [VODK]	20
Villagers Attack Vietnamese Rice Storehouse [VONADK]	20

Indonesia

ANTARA Reports Mokhtar's Speech to UN	20
---------------------------------------	----

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets SRV Minister	21
Defense Minister Greets Hungarian Counterpart	21
Phoun Sipaseut Greets PDRE Counterpart	22
BRIEFS	22
Delegation Returns From USSR	22
Cultural Accord With CSSR	22

Philippines

Aquino Accepts PRC Invitation To Visit [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 29 Sep]	22
Unauthorized Troop Movements in Manila [KYODO]	22
'Blocking Force' Stop 'Troops'	23
Entry, Exit Points Guarded	24
Coup Rumors Sparked [AFP]	24
Spokesman Denies Reports	25
Troops Gain Upper Hand in Bulacan, Bicol [MANILA BULLETIN 29 Sep]	25
NPA Reportedly Land in Quezon [MANILA BULLETIN 29 Sep]	25
Guerrillas Massing in Bicol [AFP]	26
Defeated in Misamis Oriental	26
AFP Reports on Declaration on 'Ruling Junta' [AFP]	26
Balweg Declares War on NPA in Cordilleras [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 28 Sep]	27
Bayan Resists Pressure To Go Underground [MALAYA 28 Sep]	28
Laurel Issues Document Naming Leftists [KYODO]	29
Appears Before Senate	29
Senate Withholds Report [AFP]	30
Aquino Denies Distortion	31
NICA Chief Refutes Allegations	31
Unions To Launch National Strike Campaign [BUSINESS STAR 29 Sep]	31
Honasan, 21 others Charged With Murder	32
Marcos' General Says Government Near Collapse [AFP]	32

Thailand

Prem Departs for U.S., Greece, Japan	33
Plan Approved for Buying More F-16's, Tanks [BANGKOK POST 30 Sep]	33
Trade Balance Deficit Up by 309 Percent	33
Khukrit Cautions on Abuse of Lese Majeste [BANGKOK POST 29 Sep]	34
Daily Supports Amendment on Copyright Bill [NAEO NA 18 Sep]	35
PRK's Hun Sen Comments on Sihanouk, MIA's	35

Vietnam

Foreign Ministry Supports PRK Stand	43
Delegate Head Comments on Cambodia Issue	36
Japanese Foreign Ministry Official in Hanoi [KYODO]	36
Agreement With USSR on Equipment Maintenance	36
Educational Cooperation With USSR Praised	36
Chamber of Commerce Promotes Foreign Trade	37
Missions Abroad Told To Practice Thrift	38
Pham Hung Works With Hanoi Party Committee	38
Former Reeducation Camp Inmates Interviewed	39
Clearing of Goods Slow at Haiphong Port	40
Tax Shortfall Reported in Ho Chi Minh City	40
Antinegativism Struggle in Press Viewed [NHAN DAN 25 Sep]	41

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Government Toughens Stand Against Rabuka	43
Supports Stand by British Queen	43
Rules Out Military Action [AFP]	43

Fiji

Rabuka on Declaration of Republic, Sanctions	43
Meets With Political Leaders	44
Releases Bavačra	44

New Caledonia

AFP Reports Two French Gendarmes Shot Dead	45
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Japan

Nakasone Accepts Responsibility in Gulf

OW300831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone reiterated Wednesday that Japan accepts its responsibility in securing safe navigation in the Persian Gulf and will come up with measures to help ensure it before he steps down from office, probably in early November.

Nakasone made the comment at a press conference held at his official residence one month before his scheduled resignation as ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) president on October 30.

Referring to an earlier pledge at a summit meeting between Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in New York, Nakasone said that the Japanese Government is considering various measures but is not prepared to send the Japanese Self-Defense Force on a peace-keeping mission to the region.

Nakasone stressed that both Iran and Iraq should accept the July 20 United Nations Security Council's resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire to comply with the mediating efforts of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Nakasone also said that Japan, which has diplomatic ties with both nations, will continue its efforts to bring peace to the Gulf.

"Given that Japan relies on the Gulf for about 55 percent of its imported oil, it is natural for Japan to contribute in some way to the safe shipping of oil," he added.

On the intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) agreement between the superpowers, Nakasone expressed his hope that a last-ditch ministerial meeting scheduled for October 22 and 23 in Moscow between the two will be successful.

"I expect summit talks (on arms control negotiations) between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will take place in November or December," Nakasone said.

Regarding Japan-Soviet relations, he contended that "success in the superpower summit talks in reducing nuclear forces will help improve bilateral ties, although some pending issues remain unchanged."

On access for U.S. firms to the construction of the multi-billion dollar New Kansai International Airport project, Nakasone reiterated Japan's position that the government will guarantee equal footing with Japanese firms in bidding for contracts in the project.

"I believe President Reagan understood the Japanese Government's explanation at the September 21 summit meeting in New York," Nakasone said.

Turning to domestic issues, Nakasone repeated his intention of serving out his term of office until October 30, saying that "I will devote myself to the nation until the very end of the day."

Commenting on his successor, he said that a prime minister is required to have an eye for history as did Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle and Mao Zedong, adding that LDP presidential hopefuls all possess such an eye. [passage omitted]

Nakasone, Zhao Ziyang Exchange Messages

OW282323 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT
28 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone exchanged congratulatory messages with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday to mark the 15th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two nations, with both pledging to strengthen bilateral ties and resolve pending issues.

"I sincerely hope that the problems that exist between our two nations will be resolved as early as possible," Zhao said in his message addressed to Nakasone.

Zhao did not specify what "problems" he was referring to but observers took it as a reference to the ownership of the "Kokaryo" student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan, which is claimed by both China and Taiwan.

Nakasone, apparently with the Kokaryo issue in mind, also stressed that Japan recognizes only one China.

The reference to the one-China policy follows Chinese charges that Japan is assuming a two-China policy in allowing the judiciary to rule on the Kokaryo dispute.

Nakasone also pledged that Japan will extend "as much cooperation as possible" in China's efforts to modernize the country.

While acknowledging that bilateral ties are overshadowed by unspecified problems, Zhao said the two nations have made "remarkable progress" in bilateral relations over the past 15 years.

Pledging to work for better ties between the two countries, Zhao said, "we are firmly convinced that our friendship will last for generations to come."

Bank of Japan Not To Raise Discount Rate
*OW300757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT
30 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The Bank of Japan has no plans at present to raise Japan's official discount rate, but it will do so if the threat of inflation becomes a serious concern, a central bank source said Wednesday.

The source, reiterating a statement by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita in Washington early this week, said Sumita's announcement that the Japanese central bank has no current plans to raise the key rate, now 2.5 percent a year, does not represent a permanent undertaking.

While U.S. monetary leaders oppose any suggestion of a higher Japanese official discount rate on the grounds that it would reduce the gap between Japanese and U.S. interest rates and possibly draw foreign investors away from U.S. bonds, the elevation of the official discount rate is one measure the Bank of Japan will use to suppress inflation should it become necessary, the source said.

The damage done to the Japanese economy by a high rate of inflation would in turn be extremely detrimental to the global economy, the source said on condition of anonymity.

The Bank of Japan intends to continue giving full consideration to price levels in the implementation of fiscal policy, but has no plans to change its easy monetary stance which has resulted in five reductions in the official discount rate since February 1986, according to the source.

Rising wholesale prices and increases in the prices of building materials and certain chemical products are areas of concern for the central bank.

However, the bank does not believe the current rate of increase in such price levels is likely to trigger a broad increase in overall consumer prices, the source said.

Mongolia

Batmonh Holds Talks With CPSU's Dolgikh
*OW230801 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1406 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Sep (MONTSAME)—A friendly meeting took place at the MPRP Central Committee with V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here for a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the party. Present at the meeting were Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, D. Molomjamts, B. Dejid, T. Namsray, B. Lhamjab, P. Damdin, and T. Balhaajab.

During the course of the cordial meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete unity, and mutual understanding, a business discussion took place. Comrades J. Batmonh and V.I. Dolgikh briefed each other on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the subsequent plenums of the respective Central Committees; discussed several questions concerning the future development of cooperation between the MPR and the USSR; and exchanged opinions on some topical problems concerning the international situation. Comrade Batmonh noted the efforts being made in our country in perfecting planning, management, and the economic mechanism; in deepening socialist democracy; and in involving the working mass in production management; in affirming openness; and in strengthening discipline, order, and organization. He underscored that these measures are directed, in the final analysis, at encouraging, in all ways possible, honest, conscientious work; strengthening the independence of plants and enterprises; and motivating every work collective and individual worker to pay attention to the end result of their work.

Pointing to the importance of further raising the dynamism of this work, comrade J. Batmonh emphasized that Mongolian communists and working people view the wide experience in restructuring social life in the Soviet Union as an example. He appreciated well the great help of the Soviet Union in the development of the MPR economy and in improving the well-being of the Mongolian people.

Recounting the process of revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society, V.I. Dolgikh particularly focused on the principled significance of the decisions made at the 1987 January and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. He emphasized that it is precisely on the basis of these decisions that the radical reforms in the economic area are developing. He also spoke about the progress of restructuring in the leading industries and in transport in the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, particular importance was given to the level of overall Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and satisfaction was expressed over the successful agreement concerning the implementation of measures.

At the same time, the mutual aspiration to work tirelessly to raise the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation was affirmed. The special significance of regular Mongolian-Soviet summit meetings to achieve these goals was noted. This includes the summit meeting held in June this year. Comrades J. Batmonh and V.I. Dolgikh exchanged views on implementing the agreements reached at the June meeting, and considered a number of questions for the further deepening of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Great attention was devoted to questions of raising the effectiveness of existing Mongolian-Soviet joint enterprises and of creating new

ones. Questions of cooperation were discussed bearing in mind the need of coordination of economic plans of the two countries for the near future.

Touching on questions of international life, comrade J. Batmonh emphasized that the MPR gives an exceptionally high appraisal and extends full support to the enormous efforts of the CPSU, and of M.S. Gorbachev personally, in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and universal security. Standing at the threshold of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, he said, M.S. Gorbachev, in his article published in *Pravda* entitled "The reality and Guarantee of a Secure World", with his usual clarity and grasp, put forth for the world public, the most urgent problems of world politics and outlined new constructive initiatives concerning cardinal solutions in the interest of forming of a universal system of international peace and security. The MPR, with a deep sense of satisfaction, fully supports these initiatives and will actively help in their realization.

Comrade J. Batmonh highly appraised the positive breakthrough made in the difficult process of Soviet-American talks on important problems of peace and security. The MPR welcomes the agreement in principle achieved for a new meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President R. Reagan this year, he said. Our country was happy to hear that agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the elimination of INF and operational-tactical missiles. The elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles is a step that has no precedent, a truly historic event. Logically, this should lead to real progress on the path of reducing strategic weapons.

The MPR attaches exceptional significance to the Soviet-American agreement for achieving measures in the areas of lessening the nuclear threat, and the beginning, before 1 December of the current year, of full-scale talks on limiting subsequent nuclear tests.

Emphasizing that the achievement of positive agreements between the USSR and the United States is mostly due to the persistent efforts and wise flexibility of the Soviet Union, comrade J. Batmonh noted that the Mongolian public, and all the peace-loving forces of the world, hope that this positive process will serve as a start of the great path into the future, a beginning of the complete elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction and will rid mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster.

The participants of the meeting noted with satisfaction the significant rise in the work and political activity of the Mongolian and Soviet working people connected with the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October.

Present at the meeting were heads of MPRP departments L. Rinchin, N. Mishigdorj, D. Mujan, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and other officials from the Mongolian and Soviet sides.

Dolgikh Tours Ulaanbaatar

*OW270753 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1340 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Sep (MONTSAME)—Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here on a working visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, today visited the capital's automobile trailer plant, the State Central Museum, and the Bogdo Khan residence and Museum.

On the same evening, Comrade V.I. Dolgikh attended a concert of the MPR folk song and dance ensemble.

The esteemed Soviet visitor was accompanied by B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; P. Damdin, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tvmendelger, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; and other officials, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic workers of the Soviet Embassy.

USSR Sends Message on Jagbaral's Death

*OW241251 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1330 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[From the 23 September Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep (MONTSAME)—*Unen* carries a telegram of condolences from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium in connection with the death of Nyamyn Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Socialist Education Ministers Meeting Opens

Altangerel Welcomes Delegates

*OW250317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1358 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Sep (MONTSAME)—The Seventh Conference of Ministers of Education From Socialist Countries opened here today.

Taking part in the scheduled conference are representatives of the following countries: Bulgaria, the SRV, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Laos, the MPR, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR, as well as Angola, Afghanistan, the PRK, the PDRY, Mozambique, and Ethiopia.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, made a welcoming speech at the opening of the conference.

Topical questions of perfecting the content, methods, and means of education in today's world were discussed. The conference is taking place under the chairmanship of MPR Minister of Education B. Dabaasuren.

The Seventh Conference of Ministers of Education From Socialist Countries will continue until 29 September.

Present at the opening of the conference were G. Dashd-zebeg, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, and other officials.

Dabaasuren Discusses Education

*OW241155 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1340 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep (MONTSAME)—In connection with the Seventh Conference of Ministers of Education From Socialist Countries, *Unen* carries an interview given by B. Dabaasuren, MPR minister of people's education. [Words indistinct] the topic of the present conference is the perfection of the content, methods, and means of education.

Rapid development of science and technology has made this topic one of the most urgent. To master the fundamentals of the main branches of today's science, students must study at least 20 subjects. This is why the question of simultaneously increasing the number [passage indistinct] them into several subjects. The conference will deal with ways to do this. But our task lies in developing the direction of what and how [words indistinct] groups of specialists will work and experiment, B. Dabaasuren said.

[Passage indistinct] the previous conferences, is of great interest to our colleagues in the developing countries. This is why we (?plan) [words indistinct] for developing countries. In addition, we intend to raise the subject of joint research into socialist pedagogical sciences and the introduction of its results into practice. We shall also address the question of general computerization.

Margot Honecker Gives Address

*AU281548 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 25 Sep 87 p 7*

[Excerpts] Ulanbaatar (ADN)—The Seventh Conference of Education Ministers From Socialist States opened in Ulanbaatar on Thursday [24 September]. The several-day talks focus on the improvement of the content, the methods, and the means of instruction in the current stage of development of the socialist school. The conference provides for the exchange of experiences with regard to the challenges the educational sector is facing in accordance with the increased social demands on the

education and training of the young generation. The participants include ministers and other leading cadres in the field of education from 17 states in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The GDR delegation is headed by Education Minister Margot Honecker. [passage omitted]

In her address, Margot Honecker stated, among other things, that throughout the entire educational system of the GDR a process of essential content-related changes was taking place to deal with higher demands on the training and education of the rising generation—already emerging today and for the future—is taking place. The tasks adopted by the 11th SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Congress aim at implementing the party program, in which the further shaping of the developed socialist society has been outlined, in an increasingly comprehensive manner while taking into account the new demands and possibilities which are inherent in the steady improvement of socialist society. "We consider it to be the responsibility of the entire society and of the school in particular to educate our youth in the spirit of respect for the people and the values that they have created by the work of their hands, and in the recognition of material and ideal values which mankind has produced, and in permanent respect for all people who, in difficult times, in tough class struggles, and by sacrificing their own lives have defended these human values and used all their strength to pave the way for the following generation into the socialist future," Margot Honecker stated. [passage omitted]

Namsray Meets GDR Party Delegation

*OW270919 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1335 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Sep (MONTSAME)—T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central committee, today received the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by H. Dietrich, chief of an SED Central Committee sector, and had a friendly discussion with him. The delegation is visiting here for an exchange of experience in party work in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and SED.

Present at the meeting were G. Ochirbat, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, and L. Zeollner, GDR ambassador to the MPR.

Batmonh Receives Czechoslovak Delegation

*AU271629 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Sep 87 p 6*

[CTK report: "J. Batmonh Received J. Hajn"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (CTK)—On Saturday [19 September] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great

Hural, received a delegation of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Control and Auditing Commission led by its chairman, Jaroslav Hajn.

The two sides briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress in the sector of control and auditing. They also conferred on the further intensification and expansion of relations between the CPCZ and the MPRP.

On Sunday [20 September] the delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission concluded its official visit to Mongolia and left Ulaanbaatar for home.

Delegation Ends Visit

*OW241153 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1330 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[From the 23 September Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep (MONTSAME)—The press reports on the departure for home of the delegation headed by J. Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was visiting here in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ.

Prime Minister Sodnom Greets IAEA Conference

*OW241347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1720 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (OANA-MONTSAME)—The MPR Prime Minister, D. Sodnom, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 31st session of the IAEA general conference.

The International Atomic Energy Association [as received] is one of the authoritative organizations whose activity is directly linked with the strengthening of international security and meets interests of all states. Over the 30 years of its existence, it has turned into a prestigious centre coordinating the efforts of states at developing international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and ensurance of nuclear security. Being true to the idea of strengthening international security and of broad use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the MPR supports in every way the activities of the IAEA and takes energetic part in its work, the message says.

At the current crucial period in the history of mankind, the curbing of the arms race, in particular the nuclear, is the top priority task of the world community. The IAEA, which task, according to its charter, is the strengthening of the foundations of mankind's peaceful life, makes and will further make its contribution to the building of a nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world. In this connection, the further strengthening of the regime of

nuclear non-proliferation and increase of the efficiency of the IAEA guarantees system acquire still greater significance. [as received] The experience accumulated by the agency in the field of control over nuclear non-proliferation can be used in solving other problems of disarmament, the message stresses.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Receives Anniversary Messages

*SK300433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT
30 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of foreign countries on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Messages came from Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party, Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, and Herving Chung, chairman of the Caribbean Regional National Movement.

The messages expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries would further expand and strengthen as days go by and manifested firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The messages sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

U.S. Ambassador Lilly's Comments Denounced

*SK290857 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] According to a VNS report, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Lilley, who acts as the colonial governor general in Seoul, confessed that South Korea is a U.S. colony and insulted the South Korean people as senseless children.

Requesting that his remarks not be made public in an interview with a U.S. paper the *Baltimore Sun*, he confessed that South Korea is, in actuality, a U.S. colony. He described the South Korean patriotic students who burned Reagan and himself in effigy as immature students and the South Korean people as senseless children, king kongs, monkeys and king kong Koreans, thus making absurd remarks.

Exposing this, the radio reported that the South Korean people cannot repress their indignation against Lilley's remarks made during the interview with the *Baltimore Sun*, stressing that his remarks are the same as the violent remarks of the former U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Walker who insulted and described the South Korean democratic figures and patriotic students as senseless children, as well as the reckless remarks of Wickham, former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who described the South Korean people as field mice.

The radio also noted that voices demanding the expulsion of Lilley are loudly resounding today among the South Korean people and overseas compatriots.

U.S., South Disarmament Response Urged
SK291221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Disarmament is an invariable stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the demand of the Korean people, declares *Nodong Sinmun* today.

Noting that the realisation of disarmament on the Korean peninsula is an urgent demand that brooks not a moment's delay, the author of the article titled "disarmament is DPRK's invariable stand" says: The DPRK Government has not only put forward many reasonable and realistic proposals and initiatives but also taken active steps for disarmament.

The article recalls that the DPRK Government advanced a proposal for a massive arms cut on July 23 and decided to unilaterally reduce again the armed forces by 100,000 men within this year, and is now carrying it into practice.

But the United States and the South Korean authorities, it says, are viciously slandering the DPRK's arms cut proposals and initiatives as a "camouflaged offensive" and answering them with intensified arms buildup.

The article goes on:

Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international affairs, who flew into South Korea recently declared that the United States "has no plan to withdraw its troops from South Korea." He cried that not only U.S. ground forces but also its naval and air forces would be strengthened in South Korea to check the "threat from the North" and "open the 1988 Olympic games successfully in Seoul."

This shows that the United States does not have even the least intention to cut arms on the Korean peninsula but schemes to abuse the Olympic games in favour of their arms buildup and strengthening of their war posture.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are entirely to blame for the failure of our disarmament efforts and the intensified military confrontation and tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are truly interested in detente, peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, they should give response to our patient efforts toward disarmament at an early date and stop at once arms race and war manoeuvres.

South Accused of Deception, Divisionism
SK300840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0845 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Unattributed talk: "A Deceptive Tactic To Hide the Nature of the Divisionist"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are resorting to cunning deceptive tactics these days to hide their divisionist nature. As has been reported, the puppet foreign minister revealed this tactic when he recently held a news conference and announced a so-called guideline on easing restrictions on contacts with the North's diplomats. In this news conference he raved that their diplomats would actively engage in dialogue with our diplomats in the future to promote reconciliation and mutual understanding between the North and the south and that in this process they would demonstrate through deeds their position that we will resolve our problems on our own through dialogue.

He also stated that the puppet UN ambassador will often meet our ambassador to exchange opinions on the resumption of North-south dialogue, including their proposal for North-south foreign ministers' talks, and that they would request the UN secretary general to assist them.

As in the case of all the previous proposals the South Korean puppets have made to date, this so-called guideline is a deceptive tactic designed to hide their nature of a destroyer of dialogue and a divisionist.

The South Korean puppets have invented the so-called guideline and are publicizing it not because their divisionist nature has changed or because they have changed their policy. The South Korean puppets have not accepted any of our fair and just proposals for dialogue. They continuously oppose the proposal for high-level North-south political talks, and still turn away from our proposal for multinational arms reduction negotiation.

The day after the puppet announced the so-called guideline for easing restrictions, Chon Tu-hwan mentioned a life-or-death struggle between them and us, and prior to this, when he was visiting the United States, No Tae-u pledged to fix the division of the country and to permanently leave South Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists as their colonial military base.

These antinational maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are denounced by the people at home and abroad. Also, there are rapidly increasing aspirations for reunification among the South Korean students and people. Actively supporting our arms reduction proposal as an epochal step for peace and reunification, they denounce the puppets who turn away from it, and they assert that since the unilateral hosting of the Olympics by South Korea will contribute to perpetual division, it should be cohosed.

The increasing aspirations of the South Korean people for reunification, combined with their antidictatorship struggle for democratization, are wringing the puppets' necks harder. In such a situation as this, the puppets announced the so-called guideline to avert the blame for not positively responding to our proposals for dialogue and reunification, especially our proposal for multinational arms reduction negotiation, and attempted to give the impression that they are interested in dialogue and improving relations between the North and the South. The puppets are also attempting to divert the people's attention by misleading public opinion as if they were interested in improving North-south relations, to calm down their struggle spirit, to find a way out of their present political and economic crisis, and to smoothly realize the unilateral hosting of the Olympics, thereby realizing their ambition for retaking power.

The South Korean puppets have recently announced this so-called guideline prompted by this criminal design. It is the U.S. imperialists that provided the puppets with this scenario. One can see this from the fact that the South Korean puppets announced the guideline in the wake of traitor No Tae-u's treacherous junket to the United States and Japan and the junket to South Korea by Sigur, a notorious intelligence strategist of the United States.

It is becoming very clear that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring do not want dialogue, peace, and reunification but that they scheme only for aggravation of tension, war, and perpetual division. No matter how the South Korean puppets stage a show concerning dialogue with the scenario provided by their U.S. masters, they will not be able to hide their filthy divisionist nature.

It is our consistent position to solve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation. If dialogue is to be conducted today in a proper manner to eliminate tension and maintain and solidify peace on the Korean peninsula, a solution should be found to the issue of arms reduction above all. For this reason we put forward last July a proposal for multinational arms reduction negotiations concerning a phased reduction of the KPA and the South Korean armed forces and the concurrent [iwa pyonghaeng haeso] withdrawal of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The attitude toward our arms reduction negotiation proposal is a touchstone determining the position on peace, war, reunification, and division. If the South Korean puppets have a smwden of an interest in dialogue and peaceful reunification, they should not merely engage in empty talk but should positively respond to our reasonable proposal for arms reduction without delay.

Dailies on Kim Tae-chung Kidnapping Case
SK300541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today come out with signed commentaries stating that the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case in Tokyo 14 years ago was an offspring of the collusion and tieup between the South Korean military dictators who tried to get rid of the opposition force and the Japanese Government which zealously backed them.

Noting that Yi Hu-rak, former South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency director," admitted the abduction of Kim Tae-chung was committed on his instructions and this admission was made known by journalists of the South Korean magazines *Sin Tong-a* and *Wolgan Choson* who interviewed him recently, the signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* says:

Yi Hu-rak's interview by the South Korean magazines exposed that the "political settlement" made by the Japanese Government with the South Korean fascist clique in those days was an insidious bargain distorting historical facts.

At that time the Japanese Government held secret talks with the then South Korean puppet prime minister in Tokyo and dismissed the kidnap case as a "private one" which was alien to the involvement of the "government" power of South Korea. An insidious political intention was lurking behind this, concealing the South Korean puppets' criminal act, they used this as a lever for stepping up their reinvasion moves against South Korea.

The Japanese authorities will be unable to shirk the responsibility for this stark fact in history.

The South Korean military dictators this time stopped the printing of the magazines giving accounts of the press interview not only for their own sake but for Japan's sake as well.

They made a clumsy excuse by saying that exposure of the kidnap case which was clinched as something alien to the involvement of "government" power might cause "big losses diplomatically," holding a "consultative meeting of party officials" and a "party policy consultative meeting" in succession to discuss measures to save the situation while concealing the truth.

To bar an objective report of facts is an open encroachment on the freedom of the press.

Their double-dealing words and deeds will only bear a new testimony to the deceptive nature of the "June 29 declaration."

The exasperated Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group made Yi Hu-rak show up at a press conference again and reverse fact to create the impression that his statement was distorted. With no jugglery, however, can it veil the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case, a product of the collusion and tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, or justify its unwarranted gag on the press.

Paper Cites Opposition to No Tae-u Trip
SK300417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 23 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 24 September commentary:
"There Is No Room for the Flunkeyist To Stand In"]

[Text] The voices denouncing No Tae-u's visit to the United States and Japan are being highly echoed among the South Korean people.

According to the South Korean paper *Tong-a Ilbo*, the spokesman for the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution denounced the recent visit to the United States and Japan by No Tae-u as a humiliating act that proceeded from a flunkeyist concept and that hurt the pride of the people. This is too natural a comment.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are babbling that the visit to the United States by traitor No Tae-u, called the presidential candidate of the DJP, has nothing to do with the forthcoming presidential election. However, this is an act of a thief who is frightened even by the restles in the bush.

Like the preceding dictators, No Tae-u visited the United States to gain recognition from his masters prior to the presidential election. To take the presidency which is nothing but the superintendent of a U.S. colony, No Tae-u has devoted all interests of the masses to the United States.

Advertising so-called political miracle and democratic development in South Korea when he met his masters, traitor No Tae-u stated that he would seek democratic development based on the so-called Fifth Republic. This is virtually his pledge before his masters to maintain and prolong the colonial, military, fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists while turning away from the aspirations of fellow countrymen.

The puppet traitor begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the United States and its military assistance, and committed himself to do whatever is demanded by his masters to implement the U.S. strategy toward Asia and Korea.

Over the course of his junket, traitor No Tae-u looked flurried and made irrelevant remarks when questions on labor disputes, disarmament, and other urgent issues concerning the democratic development of the South Korean society and the peace and peaceful reunification of the country were raised. But he flawlessly replied to the aggressive demands of the United States, flattering his masters.

Since the fact that No Tae-u is a flunkeyist traitor was clearly brought to light, even U.S. reporters put the wretch into an awkward situation, asking him why he was visiting the United States despite the fact that he was a South Korean presidential candidate and that the electorates were in South Korea.

The South Korean people, who demand the anti-U.S. cause of independence, can never pardon the humiliating act of No Tae-u who went around, despicably flattering his masters, to obtain the lackey insignia called the president.

The visit to the United States by No Tae-u also aroused irrepressible indignation against the U.S. imperialists who unhesitatingly defend and side with the forsaken dictator to maintain South Korea as their permanent colony.

As has been reported, the U.S. bosses not only opened the gate of the White House for No Tae-u, who is stained with the blood of the South Korean people demanding independence and democracy, but encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, talking about full sympathy and the like, and promised to further strengthen their political, economic, and military assistance to South Korea. This is an undisguised challenge to the South Korean people.

It is no accident that in connection with No Tae-u's junket to the United States and Japan, the South Korean people warned that if the United States and Japan defend the dictator while continuing to turn away from the ardent aspirations of the South Korean people for putting an end to the military dictatorship, they will be faced by an irretrievable situation.

Since his return from the visit to the United States, traitor No Tae-u has raved about being the standard-bearer of democratization.

The kind of democracy, which the military, fascist elements are said to enforce under the support of strength from the U.S. imperialist aggressors, is false and is precisely a military and fascist dictatorship in other words.

The people will never be deceived by them. The South Korean people have acutely experienced that if they allow the traitors, who are hostile to the popular masses but uphold foreign forces, to take power, they will never extricate themselves from the life of colonial slaves.

There is no room in South Korea for the flunkeyist traitor to stand. The voices denouncing the treacherous junket to the United States by No Tae-u are likely to grow higher. Not the presidency but the abyss of ruin is waiting for No Tae-u.

Delegates Address Denuclearization Meeting
SK251528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—The international conference for denuclearisation, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asian-Pacific region has been open in Pyongyang since September 24, attended by 61 delegations and delegates from 45 countries and ten international organizations.

The conference is having a debate on the dangerous policy of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region, the task for denuclearisation and peace in this region and the intensification of international solidarity for peace and reunification of Korea.

Delegates from different countries took the floor.

The speakers pointed out in unison, first of all, that the congratulatory message of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the participants in the conference would make active contribution to an effective promotion of the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in the Asian-Pacific region and the strengthening of international solidarity among the world's peace-loving forces, as it correctly analysed and assessed the situation in this region and indicated reasonable measures and ways to preserve peace and security.

D.W. Abayakoon, representative of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Sri Lanka and chairman of the Sri Lanka Jurists Association, said in his speech at the plenary session Thursday afternoon: The United States have virtually made South Korea their colony by stationing over 40,000 U.S. troops and dumping more than one thousand nuclear weapons. This is also a threat to the peace and security in the Korean peninsula.

He demanded that the United States withdraw the already introduced nuclear weapons.

He said the materialisation of disarmament will be conclusive to improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific regions.

All progressive forces, he stressed, should voice full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Maurice Rakotobe, representative and chairman of the Malagasy Solidarity Committee, laid bare the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres — speeding up arms race, promoting the "Star Wars" program and involving Japan, the first victim to atomic bombs, in this project.

Proceeding from the task of anti-imperialism, peace and solidarity in the Asian-Pacific region, Madagascar plans to hold an international conference on "the Indian ocean, peace zone", Maurice Rakotobe declared, and said: The conference is aimed at strengthening the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for national independence and social progress. Vladimir Tolstikov, head of the delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and its first vice-chairman, said in reference to the tense situation in the Asian-Pacific region that the United States is to blame for the grave situation in this region. He denounced the persistent U.S. moves for war in different parts of the world including the Korean peninsula.

In order to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Asian-Pacific region, it is imperative, like in all other parts of the world, to liquidate the (?roots) of nuclear war as a whole, stop nuclear arms race, reduce the armed forces and conventional weapons, dismantle military bases in others' territories, realise a broad-range and reciprocal cooperation among all countries concerned and establish a new international economic order, he emphasized.

Yusif Razib, head of the delegation of the Palestinian Afro-Asian Peace and Solidarity Committee, stressed that the U.S. imperialists' strategy in the Asian region is closely linked with their strategy aimed at bringing unrest to the progressive countries in the Middle-East, putting political and economical pressure upon them, aggravating the tension in this region and making it remain an instable region all the time. This is, he said, a grave challenge to world peace and a move to ignite a war all over the world.

Tafesse Sahelle, representative of the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee, said that still danger of nuclear war is governing and there is still high probability of disastrous outbreak of another world war in the Middle-East, in the south and eastern part of Asia and the Pacific in particular. He condemned the imperialists' arms race policy.

Pointing to the measures of the DPRK for defending peace, he noted that the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia hold strongly that the United States and the South Korean authorities should take actions and practical measures to meet the call of the DPRK.

M. Olympios, deputy general secretary and representative of the Solidarity Committee with Peoples of Cyprus, bitterly condemned the American military and naval presence in different parts of the world, as in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Gulf and other, threatening thus world peace. The democratic and peace-loving people of Cyprus pledge themselves to continue the struggle for a Cyprus fully demilitarized.

S. Udval, head of the delegation of the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman of the Veterans Committee, stated it is of primary significance in establishing security system in the Asia-Pacific region for the socialist countries and peaceloving countries to form a region of denuclearization, peace and cooperation, remove the root cause of tensions and armed clashes, eliminate the concentration of armed forces, thwart the plot to form a new alliance for an aggressive purpose and prevent the imperialists from interfering in other's internal affairs and using armed forces.

G. Mansur, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon and Representative of the Lebanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, remarked that the United States put great efforts to free Europe from nuclear weapons and keep its nuclear presence in other parts of the world, especially, some parts of Asia and Pacific Ocean, thinking that by this policy it can save its allies in Europe and encourage them to participate with it in building the new strategy of what is called "Star Wars". This, he emphasized, proves again that the United States is not serious in the subject of peace and security in the world.

More speeches were heard at the morning session of September 25.

Yi Sang-chol, head of the delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front, said the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the Asian-Pacific region is South Korea, a "frontline nuclear base" of the United States.

Deployed in South Korea at the moment are more than 1,100 pieces of nuclear weapons including neutron bombs called "the devils in the 20th century" and upwards of 300 means of nuclear delivery of various types including "Pershing 2" cruise missiles, he said.

He expressed the hope that the attendants of the conference would convey down through generations the feats of the South Korean students and workers who laid down their precious lives in the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle and lift up louder voices of curse and denunciation against the U.S. nuclear fanatics and fascist clique.

He evinced the firm resolve to further strengthen unity and solidarity with the countries and nations in the Asian-Pacific region on the joint front of struggle for independence and peace.

Vachara Wethyatrang, director of the Thai Asian-Pacific basin study center for peace and prosperity, said the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the vicious plots to provoke a new dirty war of annihilation of mankind by nuclear weapons, motivated by the dark desire to subjugate all countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

Noting that the Korean problem is the most serious problem of our times, of more than any other countries in the Asian-Pacific region, he expressed support to all the constructive initiatives of the DPRK concerning the problems of peace and denuclearization.

Vychodib Frantisek, representative of the Czechoslovak Committee for solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, noted that nuclear danger is threatening the civilization of whole mankind at the moment.

He said the socialist countries are calling for an immediate halt to arms race, adoption of realistic and urgent measures for the elimination of nuclear weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, armed forces and military spendings, with the aim of averting the nuclear danger.

Stating that the imperialists are continually proliferating nuclear weapons so as to obliterate socialism and the national liberation movement in the Asian-Pacific region, he stressed the need of intensifying the joint struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons and preserving peace and security in this region and the whole world.

Bui Tin, representative of the Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian solidarity, expressed full support to the policy of the government of the DPRK, especially the important statement dated June 23, 1986, and that of July 23, 1987, which are of good will to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to conduct the massive phased arms reduction which help to ease tension and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Towfick Mahmud Mohamed, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who is heading the committee delegation, stressed that the Egyptian people are standing firmly on the side of the great Korean people in their struggle and fully supporting all their steps for defending freedom and security and for greater progress and prosperity and their struggle against the aggressive threats by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

Ken Goodhew, head of the delegation of the Australian Peace Committee, said the major obstacle in the way of the Korean reunification comes from external pressure both militaristic and financial and both those evil masquerade under the banner of the stars and stripes of the

United States. The reunification of Korea can be done by peaceful methods incorporating the assistance of not only the Asian countries but by all peaceloving countries throughout the world.

Dhruba Shrestha, secretary general and representative of the Nepal Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, noted that the development and accumulation of nuclear weapons has virtually put mankind on top of a gun powder keg. It requires resolute and collective action on the part of the world community to remove it, he said.

He exposed that the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons in Europe and the Asian-Pacific region to turn them into biggest military bases.

Helder Madeira, representative of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation, expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle against the United States which is pursuing a war to maintain its colonial position.

He remarked that the military personnel, nuclear weapons and military bases massed in South Korea are heightening the tensions and instability.

Phommachanh Hiem, head of the delegation of the Lao Committee for Defence of World Peace and for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples and vice-chairman of the committee, said the remilitarisation of Japan and the conspiracy to form a "NATO"-type Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance pose a threat to peace and security of the peoples in this region.

Broad unity and solidarity is required to realise complete disarmament, dismantle imperialist military bases in other countries, pull out nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, dissolve aggressive military blocs and build nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world, he stressed.

Louis Odru, representative and chairman of the French Association for Friendship and Solidarity With African Peoples, noted that French democratic figures and pacifists who do not regard peace in Europe apart from peace in Asia demand that their government stop continuing nuclear tests.

He declared that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea for the interest of the whole world. Abdul Hamid Muhtat, head of the delegation of the peace, solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan and deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, said U.S. imperialism seeks to turn the Asian-Pacific region into a part of U.S. military system, thus endangering the sovereignty and security of independent nations and increasingly exacerbating tension in the region. He denounced the United States policy of war aimed at bringing nuclear holocaust to the peoples in the Asian-Pacific region.

We back the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's peaceful initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and opening up possibilities for the solution of the Korean people's national problems.

Wolfgang Krause, representative and deputy secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, dwelt on the GDR's efforts to remove nuclear weapons from Europe. He said that in order to foil the arms buildup of the war maniacs and safeguard peace, it is imperative to strengthen solidarity with national solidarity organizations and the Afro-Asian people's solidarity organization. He expressed firm solidarity with the peoples in the Asian-Pacific region in the struggle for peace, disarmament and peaceful settlement of disputes in this region.

A. Rahim, delegate and vice-chairman of the Pakistan organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, declared that it is the common task of the Korean people as well as the peaceloving people of the world to fight to remove the danger of war from Korea and prevent her permanent division.

The reasonable proposals of the DPRK for arms reduction enjoy the warm support of the peaceloving people in the world, he said.

Kari Varvikko, representative of the Peace Committee of Finland, pointed out: The threat of nuclear war overshadows everyone. Each and everybody's life is linked with the great choice of mankind: Either a development leading to war or a road promoting peace.

Denouncing the United States for pursuing the policy of strength and threatening mankind with a nuclear war, he stated: Finland is not neutral in the question of war and peace it stands for peace against war.

Eva Seoane Dominguez, vice-chairman and representative of the Cuban Association for Friendship among the people, said that in recent years the United States had attempted in vain to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a large military storage to attain strategic superiority over socialist countries.

Supporting the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic games in the North and the south, the speaker stressed that Cuba would boycott the Olympic games if the co-sponsorship was not realized.

Hugo Teixeira, representative and secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY], said that all the democratic and progressive youth of the world consider that the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in 1989 in response to the call of the WFDY for unity against nuclear weapons will be a moment of a great meeting for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

It is the task of the whole world to fight for solidarity with the DPRK and it is the task of all the world youth to hold the World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, he stated.

The meeting continues.

South Korea

DJP Not Surprised at Kims Failure To Agree *SK300153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English* 30 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Ruling party officials showed no surprise at the failure of the two opposition leaders to agree on a single presidential candidate yesterday.

Election strategists of the Democratic Justice Party have already prepared campaign scenarios for various cases, in particular, for competition between the opposition leaders—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

They have foreseen that it is more likely for the two opposition leaders to run for the presidency to make the December election a "struggle of one No (Tae-u) against three Kims"—Kim Chong-pil plus the two Kims.

In an unofficial comment, a DJP spokesman confessed, "We have long believed it hard for the two men to find an easy solution to that matter because of their strong presidential ambitions since the 1960s."

He went on, "Candidates should be decided on through fair procedures by which public opinion in and outside parties is reflected."

An outspoken DJP lawmaker said, "They will not be able to live up to their pledges of single candidacy as they are not accustomed to keeping commitments before the people," pointing to Kim Tae-chung's reversal of his offer of no candidacy under a direct presidential election, made last November.

A senior party official disclosed that the party has already readied itself to counter any number of opposition candidates.

Kim Yong-sam Views Presidential Candidacy *SK300210 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean* 0000 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] RDP President Kim Yong-sam made clear his intention to run for the presidency, saying that he is the most appropriate person for the presidential candidacy. In a news conference held this morning at the RDP headquarters, President Kim Yong-sam said that as RDP president, he feels very sorry about the failure to realize a single candidate within the time limit that he promised to the people and that he apologizes to the

people. He also said that he again conveys his confidence that the two will be able to appear before the people with a clear conscience after realizing a single candidate between the two.

After saying so at the party headquarters today—the deadline for a single candidacy—President Kim Yong-sam said he hopes adviser Kim Tae-chung will at least come to discuss the issue with him sincerely and at an early date. President Kim Yong-sam also said he hopes that to realize democratization, if circumstances permit, he, with the call of the times for completing democratization, will realize the founding of a popularly selected civilian government, a dream since the Yusin era. President Kim also said that he believes that devoting himself to consistently striving to realize democratization based upon his prolonged efforts to overcome all difficulties—the efforts that brought about the present situation—not out of an ambition for power that a politician tends to harbor, is a smooth road toward democratization.

President Kim also said that he thinks that as a politician and as a human being, he has been true to his words and has led a sincere and honest life, and that he can say definitely that he is the most appropriate person to put forward-looking policies into practice in a confident and commanding manner without hesitation to resolve the issue of national unification and to fix a peace structure on the Korean peninsula. President Kim said therefore, he believes that if adviser Kim Tae-chung takes over the party leadership and uses all his power to resolve numerous problems, the RDP's grasp of power will be surely guaranteed and democratization in the country will be placed on a secure footing.

President Kim said he hopes that better ways will be provided in future heart-to-heart discussions with adviser Kim Tae-chung, and if the two delay the solution of the single-candidacy issue, this will bring all strata of society and provinces into a confusion of deviousness, as a result, both of them will become criminals of history.

In conclusion, President Kim said he can say to the people that under no circumstances will the two become criminals of history or persons who create such division.

Kim Tae-chung Comments on Single Candidacy *SK300311 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean* 0200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] At a get-together with reporters today, RDP permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung made clear that there is no particular change at the present stage in connection with the question of single presidential candidacy, and said that he will clarify his views on this issue sometime next week.

With regard to President Kim Yong-sam's reemphasis on holding a convention in the middle of next month as he stated at his news conference today, adviser Kim Tae-chung said that he will discuss this matter when President Kim Yong-sam's side presents a concrete proposal.

In connection with the logic that it is difficult for adviser Kim to become a presidential candidate, which President Kim Yong-sam unfolded by raising the problem concerning a veto group and regionalism at the meeting with him at the diplomatic club yesterday, adviser Kim stated that he can never accept this logic and that he is even strongly suspicious of whether there is a difference from President Kim in realizing democratization.

He continued to say that he feels great sadness at President Kim's logic that from the standpoint of the opposition party, its presidential candidate should be singled out in a particular region to remove regionalism and that he was greatly shocked by this logic.

He also made clear that if President Kim asserts that he is inappropriate for a candidate because of the problem of a veto group and regionalism, he has no intention to move even a step backward.

Answering a reporter's question of whether he will run for the presidency even without party membership in case the work of fielding a single candidate fails, adviser Kim said that he has not yet examined the question.

Kim Chong-pil Views Vital Election Issues
SK300353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Sep 87 p 1

[By Sin Hak-yim]

[Text] Puyo, Chungchong-Namdo—Kim Chong-pil yesterday pointed to the guarantee of adequate pay and "humanitarian" treatment of workers as an urgent issue a new president must settle with top priority.

Four other tasks he enumerated are the development of rural and fishing communities, protection of the status of government officials with establishment of the political neutrality of the military, and greater autonomy in people's communities with unification of North and South.

In an address to an estimated 40,000 supporters on the banks of the Paengma here, he said whoever is elected president must carry out these tasks with success.

If he takes over power, Kim said he would map out a 10-year plan to improve the livelihood of 15 million people in farming and fishing communities, plus measures to better the life of 10 million workers.

He came to the township, his birthplace, on his first-ever campaign-style tour, just one day after he declared the formation of a new party and strongly hinted at presidential candidacy in Seoul.

The former president of the Democratic Republican Party, the previous government's ruling party, he asked the citizens to deliberate on which candidate will be able to carry out the five urgent duties facing the country before casting ballots in the December election.

In a press meeting before the rally, he said the new party would accept "reasonable" demands by both progressives and conservatives.

"Our party, when established, will pursue harmony of the people by positively recognizing the various voices of our pluralistic society," he stated.

Independent Campaign Conditions Determined
SK300201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Eight negotiators of the ruling and main opposition parties decided to make it mandatory for independent candidates to obtain recommendations by at least 5,000 voters in addition to a deposit of 100 million won each to run in a presidential election.

In the bipartisan talk on the amendment to the Presidential Election Law, they also agreed to make it compulsory for party nominees to deposit 50 million won each with the Central Election Management Committee.

The money deposited when they register their names at the committee will go to the government treasury if they drop out of the race before the election or fail to get at least 5 percent of the total valid votes.

Yet, no accord was made on 11 other issues in the election law revision including the opposition Reunification Democratic Party's call for the lowering of the minimum suffrage age by one year to 19.

Government To Release 100 More Workers
SK301018 Seoul YONHAP in English 1012 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—Korean prosecution authorities said Thursday that an additional 100 workers, arrested for their involvement in violent labor protests in recent months, will be released.

The prosecution said the workers will be set free before Oct. 7 on the occasion of Chusuk, the Korean counterpart to America's Thanksgiving day.

So far, some 120 of 530 workers arrested for allegedly masterminding violent labor protests have been released.

The Incheon District Prosecutors' Office released 27 workers Wednesday, who had been arrested for leading violent labor unrest earlier this month at the Daewoo Motor Co. in Pupyong, some 20 kilometers west of Seoul.

Some 27 or 28 workers from the Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan, the largest shipyard in Korea located some 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul, will be set free on Oct. 2, according to the prosecution there.

In addition, the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office has released 27 of 41 taxi drivers arrested for their recent involvement in violent labor unrest which hit major taxi companies in Seoul.

More than 3,400 work sites have been affected by some form of labor protests since the government, bowing to public protests, agreed to broad democratic reforms, including more labor freedom. But the labor unrest has eased and fewer than 40 strikes were reported Wednesday.

Meanwhile, five priests arrested for a sit-in protest at the federation of Korean industries will be indicted with physical detention for illegal occupation of the federation building, the prosecution said.

'Labor Court' Proposed

SK300249 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
30 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] The Labor Ministry yesterday announced that it is seeking to establish a "labor court" which would exclusively handle labor disputes and alleged cases of violation of workers' rights.

Once the court is inaugurated, the ministry said, the labor committees which currently handle labor disputes will be dissolved.

The ministry also plans to have labor laws revised to make it easier for workers to form trade unions.

The plan calls for removing provisions of laws which stipulate that formation of a trade union must be participated in by more than 30 workers or one fifth or more of the people at a workplace.

Various levels of government agencies would be deprived of the rights to order the disbandment of labor unions or change their leadership under the projected law amendments announced by the ministry.

In an effort to smooth out relations between employers and employees, the ministry intends to make it mandatory for all firms with more than 50 employees to establish labor-management councils. The obligation is now applied to workplaces with more than 100 employees.

The ministry will see to it that the pay of employees with five years of work experience after graduating from high schools be on a par with the starting salaries of college-educated workers.

Ministry officials argued that the current income gap between workers with high school diplomas and college-educated ones is "too much."

In other issues, the ministry is considering allowing enterprises to introduce the union shop system.

It will also encourage universities and graduate schools to open more labor relations departments as part of the effort to produce as many labor experts as possible.

Papers Examines North's 'Peace Offensive'

HERALD Comments

SK300217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
30 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Of late, Pyongyang has intensified its peace offensive with an eye on Washington. Its mouthpieces have been geared to that campaign. In an interview last week with the visiting chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, Takako Doi, Kim Il-song is reported to have said that Pyongyang has never closed its door and [has] always been consistent in its desire for dialogue with the United States. Also reported was his so-called interest in a nuclear-free Asia and peace.

Regrettably, however, north Korea's behavior within and without the peninsula leads one to remain skeptical about the real intentions behind such reports from the Pyongyang regime, whose adventurous unpredictability is beyond imagination for people of common sense.

Still vivid in our memories are the axe-murders of two U.S. military officers at Panmunjom by the northern Communists. While feigning an interest in peace, Kim has been consistent in disrupting peace not only in Asia but in other continents through exporting terrorism. The massacre in Rangoon by north Korean agents was a telling example.

If Pyongyang really wants peace in Asia, why does it deploy some 60 percent of its military forces along its forward invasion areas of the demarcation line and why is it building the enormous Kumkang dam for a water offensive at exorbitant cost when it is internationally bankrupt? It has also built invasion tunnels beneath the DMZ. Moreover, the north has resolutely rejected Seoul's practical proposals for talks to reduce tension on the peninsula, each time producing preposterous excuses.

This time, it seems, there are several reasons behind its sudden intensification of peace overtures. Pyongyang was probably impelled to make such gestures to counter the inevitable success of the 1988 Summer Olympics,

now that participation by Moscow, Beijing and many East European countries is almost certain. Another hidden motive for trumpeting a nuclear-free zone is to camouflage its ultimate aim to remove U.S. forces from Korea, which, in Pyongyang's eyes, stand in the way of invading the south at any opportune time. In the past, whenever there were peace gestures, there followed aggressive acts by North Korea. One example is the Korean War triggered by the Northern Communists.

Unfortunately, this past leads us to be cautious about Pyongyang's appeasement gestures. Not to be deceived by the north's pacification campaign is the way to persuade Pyongyang to match its words with deeds. This will be the way to secure regional stability to the benefit of all.

CHOSON ILBO's View

SK301010 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
29 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "For Improving Relations: To the North Korean Authorities Who Insist on Dialogue With the United States"]

[Text] North Korea's Kim Il-song has reportedly expressed his hope again for improving relations with the United States and called for a U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea. Japanese newspapers reported that Kim said this on 26 September at the meeting with JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, who was on a visit to Pyongyang. In March 1974, in a letter addressed to the U.S. Congress in the name of their so-called SPA, the North Korean authorities proposed that "the Armistice Agreement, which has become the waste of the old era, be replaced by a peace agreement." Since then, they have continued to put forth similar proposals.

Accordingly, for our ordinary citizens, Kim's remarks are neither something new nor very interesting news. However, we have become watchful, because the propaganda offensive, which the North Korean authorities are tenaciously staging amid such general ignorance, is now becoming a fait accompli.

Ever since their 1974 overture to the United States, the North Korean authorities have always received a certain U.S. response, whenever they put forth some proposal. In September 1975, then U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, speaking at the 30th U.N. General Assembly, proposed so-called quadripartite talks between North Korea, South Korea, the United States, and communist China.

In this proposal, Kissinger sidestepped the pitfall of the North Korean proposal for a peace agreement with the United States by attaching the condition that no resolution can be accepted if the continued validity of the Armistice Agreement is not guaranteed.

In his 1977 new year address, Kim Il-song again called for dialogue with the United States. And, in February in the same year, then U.S. President Carter, as if he was responding to Kim, proposed to improve relations with the communist bloc, including North Korea. As was made known widely at that time, there was even an impression that Carter's policy for a U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea and Kim Il-song's proposal were in agreement with one another.

This time, too, when JSP Chairwoman Doi, who visited the United States prior to her visit to North Korea, told Kim Il-song that "U.S. congressmen, too, seem to hope for dialogue with North Korea," Kim hastily latched on to her remark, showing a desire for improving relations with the United States by saying that "the door for dialogue with the United States has never been closed."

On this occasion we would like to offer the Pyongyang authorities advice which will truly help the improvement of their relations with the United States. The North Korean authorities may believe or expect that, by continually repeating the same words the opposing side will eventually take an interest in them or what they say will eventually become a fait accompli.

This may be a classic communist strategy. But the principle, which is respected in the international community, will never change, even if they call the United States "the United States of America," instead of "U.S. imperialists," and even if U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, as he did some time ago, uses the official name of North Korea. The principle, which is respected in the international community, is dialogue based on truth and reality.

To what extent, has North Korea sought dialogue with the United States based on truth and reality?

As a condition for easing tension on the Korean peninsula, Kim reportedly said that "a situation, in which the United States needs no military base in South Korea, is necessary," and welcomed the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the principle of liquidating intermediate nuclear forces. However, the North Korean authorities' armed southward invasion called the U.S. forces, which had once been withdrawn from Korea, in again.

Currently, through the armed forces which have been reorganized and strengthened ever since the cease-fire, their territory has been turned into a fortress, and all their people have been armed. Thus, their militaristic policy is actually holding the U.S. forces in South Korea. If the Pyongyang authorities truly desire dialogue with the United States, they must first disarm themselves. At the same time, prior to seeking improved relations with the United States, needless to say, they must improve their hostile relations with South Korea, which cannot be ignored in view of its population, politics, and economy. This is a truth and reality. As long as they continue to turn their faces away from this reality, North Korea will never be able to realize dialogue with the United States.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Minister Disappointed With Group 77
BK290629 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0542 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia Tuesday expressed its disappointment with the performance of the Group of 77 (G-77), an association of developing countries, describing it as weak, confused and lacking in vision and solidarity of purpose.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said the G-77's record in recent years had been dismal as it had failed in major resolutions tabled before the United Nations committees and the UN General Assembly.

Speaking at the 11th annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the G-77 in New York, Abu Hassan said the group, which in the early and mid-70's was a cohesive, unshakeable and formidable body, had since been reduced to a mere shadow of its former self. The text of his speech was released here.

He blamed this situation on the G-77 being bogged down by regional and even individual interests, rendering it incapable of presenting a common stand because of internal division.

Abu Hassan in the speech highly critical of G-77 said Malaysia was all for the group to be revitalised to become issue- and group-oriented instead of being issue- and group-divided.

Another weakness of the group was that it occasionally succumbed to pressure and could no longer be a forum where shared interests prevailed.

"We seem more ready to compromise with the other side in exchange for individual gains and group interests, and perhaps even principles no longer count for much," he added.

The foreign minister said within the UN, the G-77 could only regain its former strength if member countries were willing to sink individual preferences for the larger group interest.

"If we among ourselves agree to give in to common action, we must allow developed countries to divide us when they are increasingly more cohesive and organised," he said.

He also attributed confusion within the group to differences in regional preferences and positions, adding that overcoming this confusion was a first step to regaining its strength and evolving a stronger G-77 position.

G-77 was so named as its original members comprised 77 developing countries cooperating as a forum to present a common stand of developing countries in negotiations with developed nations. Its membership has since been enlarged to over 100

Tin Supply Plan Extended at Conference
BK291327 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1210 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The tin rationalisation scheme implemented by the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) will be extended when it expires in February next year, Primary Industries Minister Dr Lim Keng Yaik said.

The scheme which limits total tin export by ATPC countries to 96,000 tonnes from March to February next year, has been successful in depleting world overhanging stocks, he added.

Speaking at a news conference after the end of the two-day ATPC ministerial conference here, Lim said the ATPC executive committee has been directed to draw up the second supply rationalisation period.

The committee will make recommendations after January next year as by then, the scheme would have been in force for at least 11 months.

By January we would have a clear picture as for how long the scheme should be extended," he said. [quotation marks as received]

It is too early to decide on the length now as China is not able to furnish the ATPC with its latest tin export figures until the year-end.

However, China has assured us that it will abide by its quota to help ATPC in leading the tin market to normalcy, he added.

Lim said the export rationalisation scheme is achieving its objective ahead of schedule. Since its implementation in March, the rate of depletion of overhanging stocks averaging 2,800 tonnes per month is well above the target.

He is confident the depletion rate can be maintained for the remaining part of the supply rationalisation period which ends on February 29, 1988.

On this basis, the market would return to normalcy sooner than was expected at the fourth session of the conference in Jakarta in October 1986, he added.

Lim said Brazil and China, which are non ATPC members have pledged their support to the scheme by restricting their exports to 21,000 tonnes and 5,000 tonnes.

Both have been participating ATPC meetings as observers and are also considering joining the association.

Lim said the ATPC, which groups Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire, would also urge tin producers and consumers to participate in an international tin study group to replace the sixth international tin agreement which expires in 1989.

Tunku Abdul Rahman Criticizes Fundamentalists
BK270817 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0747 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 27 (BERNAMA)—Former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Sunday criticised Muslim fundamentalists who, he said, wanted to make Malaysia an Islamic state without giving due consideration to its multiracial population.

The Tunku reminded Muslims not to break the pledge made with the other races when they struggled together for independence.

Muslims should be thankful that Islam had been made the official religion and that their position had improved compared with pre-independence days, he said when opening the Malaysian Muslim Welfare Organisation's (PERKIM) 27th general meeting here.

He said: "We promised freedom of worship for all and that the people be allowed to carry out any religious activity freely as a pre-condition for the joint struggle for independence."

Singapore

Government Releases Seven Marxist Plotters
BK281238 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES
in English 27 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The government yesterday released seven more detainees held under the Internal Security Act for plotting to set up a Marxist state here.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement said the government was satisfied they were unlikely to resume subversive activities and become a security threat.

The seven were freed before the expiry of one-year detention orders against them.

They were production operator Chung Lai Mei, 22; sales executive Tantee Seng, 28; lawyer Teo Soh Lung, 38; and law graduate and Roman Catholic activist Kevin De Souza, 26.

The others were project manager Low Yit Leng, 28; senior research executive Wong Souk Yee, 28; and Singapore Polytechnic lecturer Chng Suan Tze, 38.

With this, only six of the 22 who were arrested in two batches earlier this year are still under detention.

One of them is Vincent Cheng, 40, an active church volunteer and key helper of Marxist plot mastermind Tan Wah Piow who fled Singapore in 1976 to evade national service. [passage omitted]

Other than Vincent Cheng, the others still under detention are: advertising executive Kenneth Tsang Chi Seng, 34; Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) subtitling editor William Yap Hong Ngian, 40; businessman Chia Boon Tain ex SBC subtitling editor Tay Hong Seng, 36; and publisher Teresa Lim Li Kok, 32.

Cambodia

Premier Hun Sen Interviewed by TASS
BK290724 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0509 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 29—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, granted an interview in Phnom Penh September 25 to a TASS correspondent.

Concerning Norodom Sihanouk's recent statement on a possible meeting between Khmer factions as proposed by seven former Khmer politicians, Hun Sen said: "You have certainly known the stance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vis-a-vis a political solution to the Kampuchean issue."

We have long declared our readiness to participate in a dialogue between opposition Khmer groups so as to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, and we have always thought that this can be achieved only by the Kampuchean people themselves, namely a dialogue between opposition Khmer groups.

Starting from that position, the PRK welcomed and approved the agreement reached on July 29, 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia, respectively representing the three Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries, for it creates the possibility for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue as well as other questions in Southeast Asia on the basis of equal footing, of respect for the interests of the concerned parties and without preconditions.

The letter of seven Khmer politicians sent to the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other Khmer parties can be considered an interesting idea, and Norodom Sihanouk's September 18, 1987 statement through his representative in Bangkok that he has accepted the invitation to a dialogue between the different Kampuchean sides conforms to the People's Republic of Kampuchea's stance as expounded in its national reconciliation policy issued recently.

On this question, Norodom Sihanouk proved to have a correct thinking. However, I sometimes, still wonder if he is free to act as he thought or let himself be pressured by some powers who prefer war to dialogue. Here the questions are: Is Sihanouk a realist? Is he independent?"

Asked about the question to be raised at such dialogue by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen said:

"On this question I would like to say briefly that it is not good to put any pre-conditions for dialogue. The important thing is that such meeting will discuss all questions to be raised by each side. By then, they will be able to discuss what they want to and they will know how and what to do to put an end to the conflict and achieve the national reconciliation and construction. I would like to add that a political solution can only be found when all sides soften their attitude towards one another and take into consideration each other's interests. The imposition of one side's ideas on the other will constitute an obstacle to the advance toward a political solution. Such is the case of the eight-point proposal of the tripartite coalition who already raised the formula of a government and so, what is such a dialogue held for".

Koy Buntha Message Marks Hungarian Army Day
BK281330 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 28—Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has extended warm greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Ferenc Karpati, on the 39th Army Day of the Hungarian People's Republic (Sept. 29).

In his message, Koy Buntha wished the armed forces and the people of Hungary new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 14th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Ministry Welcomes Sihanouk Call for Talks
BK281420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 87

["Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry" dated 28 September]

[Text] On 28 August 1987, at the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, seven high-ranking Cambodian officials sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; and leaders of the two opposing parties of the other side appealing for an urgent meeting of all Cambodian parties to restore peace and implement national reconciliation in Cambodia.

On 18 September 1987, in the reply to these seven high-ranking officials, Samdech Sihanouk said he is happy to accept the invitation and expressed his insistence that leaders of the three other sides accept this

invitation on a timely basis. The PRK Government and the Cambodian people welcome this statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This statement is fully in agreement with the PRK's national reconciliation policy, made public on 27 August 1987. This is a policy emanating from the high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Cambodian nation and the goodwill to let the Cambodian people themselves resolve their internal affairs without outside interference. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's statement is also in conformity with the 29 July 1987 agreement in Ho Chi Minh City between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the ASEAN countries, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the three Indochinese countries. This agreement, despite being altered, is widely exerting its influence and is welcomed by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world.

The PRK Government solemnly declares its readiness to take part in talks with other Cambodian parties mentioned in the 28 August 1987 proposal of the seven high-ranking Cambodian officials as well as in the 18 September 1987 statement of the Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The PRK Government expresses its complete agreement with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's view, according to which whoever rejects this invitation should be held fully responsible to history and to the Cambodian people and nation for the deadlock of the tragedy in Cambodia and for Cambodia's disappearance.

The PRK Government appeals to progressive public opinion the world over to strive to contribute to the push toward the above-mentioned meeting in the interest of peace and the Cambodian people's national reconciliation and for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 28 September 1987.

Vietnamese Reported To Attack Khmer Rouge
BK301030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 30 (AFP)—A Vietnamese attack on a Khmer Rouge mountain base in southwestern Cambodia Monday [28 September] has developed into an 80-kilometer (50 mile) battlefield north along the Thai border, Thai Army officers said Wednesday [30 September].

Officers in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, 200 kilometres (120 miles) east of here, said they could hear a fierce artillery duel overnight inside Cambodia.

The Vietnamese Monday attacked the northern fringe of the Cardamon mountain range, believed to be the headquarters of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot. The offensive forced nearly 4,000 Khmer Rouge civilian supporters to try to flee to Thailand, officials said.

The refugees, mostly old people, women and children, were barred from crossing into Thailand by Marine units dispatched Monday to Ban Thung Kanan village in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of here.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas Tuesday [29 September] raided Ban Pho Samton village, five kilometers (three miles) from the border in western Cambodia's Battambang Province's Sisophon District, officials said.

The combat zone extended further north from Pong Nam Ron to the border district of Khlong Hat Tuesday and later that day up to opposite Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province. Field reports however remained sketchy.

No casualties were reported and damage estimates were unavailable.

The Khmer Rouge 450th Regiment hit Khao Chong Khaep, two kilometers (1.2 miles) from Khlong Hat District Tuesday, reports said.

They said Thai authorities in Aranyaprathet were especially concerned by the shelling as the Vietnamese heavy artillery base, at Ban Nimit, was only four kilometers (2.4 miles) from the border.

The pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge form the military muscle of Cambodia's U.N.-recognized resistance coalition whose combined 50,000 Chinese-armed forces are fighting Hanoi's estimated 140,000 [words indistinct] countrymen during their bloody reign.

400 KPNLF Guerrillas Defect to Sihanouk Army
BK290139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Ta Phraya—About 400 Khmer People's National Liberation Front guerrillas have defected to the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], a source said yesterday.

Led by Su Kim Soon, the former secretary to KPNLF leader Son Sann, the 400 left Site 2 at Ban Sanlor Changan, 20 km north of Ta Phraya, and joined the ANS at Site B, in Surin, on September 20.

Su Kim Soon, 53, was understood to have been demoted to staff officer after he was found to have collaborated with Gen Sak Sutsakhan, Gen Dien Del and Dr Abdul Gaffar in a mutiny against Son Sann, who is also the prime minister of the resistance coalition.

He contacted United Nations Border Relief Organization officials and the authorities concerned for removal of the dissidents' families from Site 2 to Site B.

Authorities have yet to decide whether to comply with the request, the source said.

Report on Sihanouk New York Visit Plans
BK290835 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition government and of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], arrived in New York, U.S.A., yesterday to meet with important foreign dignitaries who will be attending the UN General Assembly session, particularly UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in an effort to find a solution to the Cambodian problem. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived at John F. Kennedy airport in New York City on Monday [28 September] at 0115 local time where important international personalities, four Cambodian monks, and many Cambodians were waiting to welcome him and his delegation.

The samdech briefly explained the aim of his unofficial mission in the United States this year and the current situation in Cambodia, about which he said there are many people who love Cambodia and want to help it regain full independence. The samdech added that he is very optimistic about achieving national independence, peace, and territorial integrity in the near future. He said on this trip he will contact prominent personalities in the international arena attending the UN General Assembly session, in particular His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, to seek new means to resolve the Cambodian problem peacefully.

The samdech's personal representative at the United Nations said the samdech will stay for a week in New York City and the people he plans to see include U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and all the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries.

Kompong Chhnang-Phnom Penh Train Ambushed
BK290256 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
28 Sep 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] The battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh: On 23 September, a Kompong Chhnang-Phnom Penh train was ambushed when it arrived at an area between Trapeang Tnaot and Tuol Leap in Udong District by our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers. As a result of this mine explosion, the locomotive and 3 cars were damaged; 6 Vietnamese soldiers on the train were killed and 11 others were wounded; and 2 B-40's, an M-30, and a quantity of materials were destroyed. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Support for SRV Withdrawal
BK281010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Station commentary: "The World Community Firmly Holds That the Hanoi Authorities Must Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia To Allow the Cambodian People To Decide Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] Before the opening of the current 42d UN General Assembly Session, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have launched maneuvers to change the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into a problem among Cambodians, thus burying the UN resolutions on Cambodia which demand the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people resolve their own problems.

However, in the face of these Vietnamese maneuvers, all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have repeatedly reaffirmed their demand for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

During a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on 20 September, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stressed that the key to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. In his speech at the UN General Assembly session on 23 September, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian once again called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia so that Cambodia will again be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

In his recent interview to a correspondent of Thailand's *The Nation* newspaper, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. In his address to the UN General Assembly session on 21 September, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan called on the United Nations to increase pressure on Vietnam to force it to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. Meanwhile, during their 22 September meeting at the United Nations with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans jointly demanded the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia.

All these opinions clearly attest that the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions is a principle to which the world community has firmly adhered in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. This is because the world is well aware that the Cambodian problem was caused by the fact that Vietnam has sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea—an independent, sovereign, neutral, and

nonaligned state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations. This Vietnamese act grossly trampled upon the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations, particularly the principles of respect for a state's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, of nonintervention, of noninterference in another state's internal affairs, of non-use of force, and of settling all conflicts through peaceful means.

To justly and permanently solve the Cambodian problem, it is imperative to eradicate the root cause of this problem, that is, Vietnam must withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide for themselves their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the eight UN resolutions.

This is a problem of principle which is absolutely not negotiable in the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means.

Villagers Attack Vietnamese Rice Storehouse
BK280354 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] On 10 September, our people in Peak Sneng village, Varin District, Siem Reap Province, taking advantage of a big flood, jointly dismantled the flood prevention dike at Leap Chas village. The floodwater inundated a Vietnamese rice storehouse and damaged 120 sacks of rice.

This is a good deed contributing to our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our people in Peak Sneng village of Varin District in Siem Reap Province jointly attacked this Vietnamese rice storehouse to starve the Vietnamese aggressor troops, thus making them too weak to withstand our national army.

We call on our people in other areas throughout the country to follow this good example and find all possible ways to jointly attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to drive all of them out of our villages and country.

Indonesia

ANTARA Reports Mokhtar's Speech to UN
BK260841 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT 26 Sep 87

["OANA Pool" item]

[Text] New York, September 26 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Friday called for further international efforts towards the end to foreign intervention in Kampuchea and expressed Indonesian support for self-determination among the indigenous Kanak people in New Caledonia.

Addressing the 42nd UN General Assembly here, he emphasized that in the sub-region of East Asia the unresolved conflict situation in Kampuchea still constituted the major obstacle blocking the path towards stable peace, regional harmony and common prosperity. While referring to continuing hopes for some movement in the direction of a just and comprehensive settlement through dialogue and negotiation, Minister Mokhtar observed that the profound and legitimate aspirations of the Kampuchean people for an end to foreign intervention and the presence of foreign forces on their soil, and for self-determination and national reconciliation, still remained unfulfilled. My government is acutely aware, he said, of the complications and dangers of prolonged impasse in resolving this tragic conflict, which cannot but be contrary to the interests of all the parties involved.

The minister recalled that in July this year Indonesia, as ASEAN's interlocutor, had arrived at an understanding with Vietnam to hold an informal meeting on the basis of equal footing, without preconditions and with no political labels among all political factions of the Kampuchean people, to which at a later stage Vietnam and other concerned countries would be invited. We sincerely believe, he said, this informal get-together would be useful device in breaking the deadlock and in preparing for actual negotiations towards a settlement of the Kampuchean problem in all its complex ramifications.

He expressed regret, however, that this understanding had subsequently evoked different interpretations among some of the parties directly concerned. Nevertheless, together with the other member states of ASEAN, Mokhtar emphasized, Indonesia stands ready to engage with Vietnam in the continued search for a political solution that would lead to the restoration of a genuinely independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, while ensuring at the same time the legitimate interests of all countries in the region to live in peace with one another, free from extra-regional pressures and interference.

Speaking about New Caledonia, the minister pointed out that self-determination and the peaceful transition to the independence of that territory could only come about if it is in full accordance with the fundamental rights and interests of the indigenous Kanak people while at the same time guaranteeing the rights and interests of all inhabitants of the territory's multi-ethnic and multi-racial society.

In his statement, Minister Mokhtar also expressed satisfaction with the results of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

He pointed out that the consensus achieved at that conference had represented a step in the right direction.

Regarding the world's social situation, he called for vigilance so to ensure that the substantial progress already achieved in various fields would not fall victim to the adverse trends in the global economy.

He stressed in particular that in Indonesia and the other countries of ASEAN the implementation of such programmes as UNICEF's strategy of child survival and development had constituted an immeasurable improvement in the quality of lives of their peoples.

Minister Mokhtar also referred to other international issues, and said that apartheid was at the root of the deepening crisis in southern Africa and that it must be eradicated in its totality.

He added that the Security Council could no longer justify any further procrastination in imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets SRV Minister
*BK261038 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
26 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 26 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a delegation of the Ministry of Communications and Transport of the SRV led by its minister Bui Danh Luu, member of the CPV CC, on a current visit here.

During their cordial talk, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at seeing the great multifaceted achievements scored by the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries as well as those gained by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in their fraternal mutual assistance, particularly in transport. They described these achievements as an effective contribution to the cause of national defence and socialist construction, as well as to further improving the living standard of the peoples of the three countries.

The vice-chairman, on this occasion, thanked the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam for their constant sincere assistance to the Lao revolution, and wished the delegation success in their present visit.

Defense Minister Greets Hungarian Counterpart
*BK291128 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT
29 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defense of the Lao PDR, today sent a telegramme of greetings to Lt-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian People's Army. The telegramme says:

"The Hungarian People's Army under fine tradition, capability and creativeness under the clear-sighted leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in close militant solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, has been strengthened and developed with each passing day and has become a model revolutionary army. It has fulfilled its noble duty of safeguarding and building its socialist motherland and has contributed to enhancing the might of the socialist community and safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

"On this glorious occasion, the Lao People's Army and the Lao people wholeheartedly congratulate the achievements gained by the fraternal Hungarian Army and people, and would like to express our profound thanks to the party, government, people and army of Hungary for their precious assistance."

"May the relations of friendship, fraternal militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries be further strengthened and developed."

Phoun Sipaseut Greets PDRE Counterpart
BK241305 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT
24 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, has sent a telegramme of greetings to Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The telegramme reads:

"On the occasion of your nomination as minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, I am very pleased to extend to you my sincerest congratulations and best wishes of good health, happiness and successes in fulfilling your noble mission.

"May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples be further developed and strengthened in the interest of world peace and socialism."

BRIEFS

Delegation Returns From USSR

A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Other Nations headed by its president, Singapo Sikhotchounlamani, returned here after attending conferences of the socialist and socialist-oriented countries, respectively held in Ulyanov City, Lenin's hometown, and in Volgogradin, Soviet Union, to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution. The conferences, held from September 4-8, discussed disarmament, measures to stop the arms race, new political conception in the new era, development of

the Nonaligned Movement as well as the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries. [Text] *Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 18 Sep 87 BKJ*

Cultural Accord With CSSR

Vientiane, September 25 (KPL)—In 1986-90, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will provide the Lao PDR with 65 scholarships each year, including 5 scholarships for research. On culture, the two countries will cooperate in organizing photo and art exhibitions, exchange of art troupes and films on the basis of mutual interests. This was defined in an agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation for the 1986-90 period signed here recently between Soulivong Phasithidet, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador of the CSSR to Laos. [Text] *Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 25 Sep 87 BKJ*

Philippines

Aquino Accepts PRC Invitation To Visit
HK291357 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 29 Sep 87 p 9

[Excerpt] President Aquino has accepted "in principle" an invitation to visit China but details of the trip have yet to be worked out, Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani said yesterday.

Shahani said the President's planned trip "was indirectly referred to" in her talks with Beijing officials last week.

She told airport reporters the government has not yet finalized the date and other details of the trip but that announcements on the matter will be made soon.

Shahani, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and Rep. Tessie Aquino-Oreta were in Beijing from Sept. 22 to 25 for the Second Conference of Asian Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Representatives from 23 other Asian countries joined the annual meet.

Shahani said the Asian parliamentarians have vowed to reduce their population growth by one percent up to the year 2000. [passage omitted]

Unauthorized Troop Movements in Manila
OW300501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 30 Kyodo—Suspected rebel troops were intercepted before dawn Wednesday by Philippine Government forces manning strategic points around Manila, intelligence and military sources close to the high command said.

The sources told *Kyodo* News Service that Army soldiers on board six trucks and an armored vehicles were intercepted near the toll gate of Manila's south expressway, the capital's main highway link to provinces in southern Luzon, at around 2:30 a.m.

The soldiers "did not put up a fight" and were disarmed and taken to an unnamed military camp for investigation.

The sources said another platoon was intercepted when they tried to enter the capital from Antipolo in Rizal Province east of Manila about an hour earlier.

Guards at the Villamor air base, the suburban air force headquarters, prevented some 165 Philippine constabulary men from entering the camp before dawn.

The trainees said they were supposed to be flown to Bicol region southeast of Manila to fight communist insurgents and the miscommunication with camp authorities was cleared up later in the day.

The sources added that "unusual troop movements" were also reported in Novaliches District in suburban Quezon City north of the capital at around 1 a.m.

Col. Renato Garcia, operations chief of the national capital region defense command, said they received reports Tuesday of movement of troops under renegade Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan.

"Our information is there will be a link up between the Honasan and Cabauatan groups," he said.

Honasan led the August 28 coup attempt, the fifth and bloodiest attempt to unseat President Corazon Aquino.

Cabauatan, who was involved in the first attempt in July last year, announced Tuesday he was setting up a provisional government and accused Aquino of being a communist.

About 100 soldiers and four armored vehicles were guarding the toll gates of the south expressway and Garcia said troops were also deployed in the northern highway.

"They are still deployed there up to now because (the rebel troops) might move in the daytime," Garcia said.

He said the military has not yet lifted its month-long full alert status in the capital.

"But we are all right. The government is just taking precautionary measures," he said.

Armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos issued an arrest order for Honasan after the attempted coup. At least 53 people were killed and the hundreds of injured included Aquino's son, Benigno III.

Cabauatan and other soldiers were not charged in the July coup attempt but went into hiding after mutinous troops captured a private radio station in January but eventually surrendered to Ramos after a 60-hour siege.

Troops in the capital have been on frequent coup alerts in the wake of numerous reports and rumors of "destabilization" efforts by anti-Aquino groups in the military.

Some of these groups, like those under Cabauatan, are said to be still loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos while others are close to former defense minister and now opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mutinous troops have criticized Aquino's alleged soft handling of the 18-year insurgency while neglecting the needs of soldiers in the field and their families.

'Blocking Force' Stop 'Troops'

*HK300621 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0600 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] A blocking force of 300 men from the (?5th) general headquarters battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Marlito Cayam has held position at the north diversion road in Malinta, Bulacan, 4 km from Balintawak towards [word indistinct]. Colonel Cayam said the blocking force has been in the area since 3 pm yesterday.

According to Colonel Cayam, the blocking force was ordered to stop any authorized [as heard] movement of troops coming to Metro Manila. He added that the blocking force will continue to stay in the area to prevent the entry of unauthorized troops without any written orders.

The blocking force is being supported by a light tank and assault infantry [word indistinct].

Government television Wednesday showed footage of heavily-armed Marines backed by armoured personnel carriers securing the southern highway leading to Manila as well as the suburban House of Representatives complex.

The security contingent positioned on a highway north of Manila pulled out on orders of the armed forces high command Wednesday after a 22-hour vigil, an AFP correspondent on the scene said.

Officers said they found no signs of rebel troops headed for Manila, which seemed calm despite the rumors.

The security contingent had been positioned in Malinta, a town in Bulacan province a few minutes' drive from metropolitan Manila.

Government television had shown troops checking vehicles entering Manila and said they were on the lookout for soldiers moving into the capital from Central Luzon without any mission order from proper authorities.

An officer of the Capital Regional Command, a paramilitary unit guarding Manila and its suburbs, told the station that the security measures were taken due to unconfirmed reports of troop movements north and south of here.

Armed forces spokesman Anselmo Cabingan told *Agence France-Presse* that these were only "precautionary measures."

"We cannot just sit and relax," he said.

Entry, Exit Points Guarded

*HK301247 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1200 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Several military units were deployed to various parts of Manila from last night until early this morning to block rebel soldiers from attempting to attack the city. General Ramon Montano, commander of the new anti-coup force, has ordered tight security at Manila's entry and exit points.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo has denied intelligence reports of another rebel attack. He said that these are just preventive measures to avoid a repeat of the 28 August mutiny. An Army battalion of the 56th Infantry Division was sent to Fort Magsaysay from central Visayas.

Meanwhile, the military is investigating the provisional government set up by Marcos loyalists headed by Colonel Reynaldo Cabautan. Cabautan clarified that he was responsible for setting up the 90-point program in his so-called nationalist provisional government. The primary aim of his government is to establish a temporary civilian-military leadership which will set up a democratic form of government based on the 1935 Constitution. He said that this is not a military junta.

Coup Rumors Sparked

*HK300411 Hong Kong AFP in English 0345 GMT
30 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP)—Rumors of a fresh coup plot swept Manila Wednesday following reports of unauthorized troop movements and the announcement of a "provisional government" by a renegade military officer.

Military spokesmen played down the fears, but confirmed that security forces backed by tanks were posted at the northern entry to Manila as a precaution due to reports that rebel troops may launch a strike from central Luzon.

An exhibition by elite U.S. Air Force jets flying low over this city added to the tension among people who were unaware that it was to take place.

The rumors came as police and military forces here remained on maximum alert more than a month after an August 28 takeover bid by junior officers led by fugitive colonel Gregorio Honasan to topple President Corazon Aquino.

Military authorities and the popular radio station DZRH, which received frantic telephone calls from civilians about rebel soldiers moving in Eastern and central Luzon overnight, said the reports turned out to be false.

Central Luzon was the source of most participants in the last coup attempt.

Armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos visited Fort Magsaysay in Central Luzon Tuesday as part of his regular field inspection, a spokesman said.

DZRH said troops who accompanied Gen. Ramos were mistaken for rebels when they motored back to Manila after he had returned by helicopter.

Colonel Rey Dinio, police commander of Rizal province east of Manila, said a platoon of Army troopers led by a second lieutenant were detained by his men after they tried to go to army headquarters to complain about a superior.

He told the popular DZRH radio station after it flashed reports of unauthorized troop movements in Rizal that there was no truth to a report that the platoon carried an inverted Philippine flag, the symbol of the last coup.

"There was a misunderstanding with one of their officers, so they decided to air their grievances," he said.

Nervous telephone callers asked the *Agence France-Presse* office here if there was trouble after hearing jets swooping low overhead and reading reports of tanks positioned north of here.

They were unaware that the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds were holding an exhibition near the U.S. Embassy complex facing Manila Bay.

People who realized it was all a show perched themselves atop buildings facing Manila Bay or slowed down their vehicles, causing traffic snarls.

One clear factor in the coup rumors was a clandestine news conference here late Tuesday by a former colonel loyal to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, Reynaldo Cabautan, who claimed to lead a rebel armed force.

Mr. Cabauatan, dressed in the uniform of the Philippine Constabulary from which he was dismissed after being linked to various coup attempts, said they will bring down the Aquino government by persuasion or by force.

Most observers consider supporters of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos as a spent force but see an alliance between them and Col. Honasan, who led the February 1986 mutiny that toppled Mr. Marcos, as a potentially dangerous combination.

Spokesman Denies Reports

*HK301125 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] It was reported that a group of soldiers on board two armored jeeps was intercepted by authorities near Antipolo, Rizal. The soldiers allegedly came from an army garrison in Laguna.

Government troops have also closed Villamor Air Base, while a platoon of Marines has been stationed in buildings surrounding the Lower House since early this morning to protect the place from possible attacks by rebel soldiers from Montalban and San Jose, Bulacan.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of the Philippines denied reports that rebel soldiers had already entered Metro Manila. At the same time, Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo also criticized some newspapers and radio stations which were allegedly the source of the disinformation campaign that caused panic among the people. In addition, Colonel Florendo reported that the forces of Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan and those of Colonel Gregorio Honasan were seeking to forge a tactical alliance. He also stressed that the military operations undertaken were only preventive measures to avoid a replay of the 28 August coup attempt.

[Begin Florendo recording—in English] This is not true, and I would like to appeal to our friends not to let something like this happen, because it will unnecessarily make the people panic, which is not good.

We are on security and offensive operations, and therefore, whenever we hear of intelligence reports as to any kind of movement, the armed forces has to protect the population and the people. How do we know what kind of planned movement will happen? These are just preparations and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Troops Gain Upper Hand in Bulacan, Bicol

*HK291455 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
29 Sep 87 pp 1, 14*

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Government forces have launched full-scale offensives against an estimated 1,000 armed New People's Army (NPA) guerillas in Bulacan province and the Bicol region, according to Camp Aguinaldo sources yesterday.

Col. Oscar Florendo, Armed Forces spokesman, said at a press conference that the troops "are now concentrating their hunt for the rebels rather than guarding government facilities," like buildings, bridges, and the railroad.

In Bulacan, four NPA rebels were killed and scores were wounded in a day-long clash in barangay Sapang Bulak, Remedios Trinidad town, Florendo said.

Intelligence reports from Regional Unified Command (RUC) 3 said that about 200 to 300 NPA rebels engaged some 800 government troopers in combat in Bulacan.

On the Bicol front, Florendo said that 4,000 government troops have been fielded against the rebels in Albay, Sorsogon and Camarines Sur.

He said the Army Scout Rangers were being supported by the civilians who gave information on the rebel movements and the location of their camps.

In Bula, Camarines Sur, the Rangers overran a six-huts rebel camp after a brief firefight the other day.

Florendo said the NPA plan to attack two Albay towns was aborted after the military units in the area sent armored vehicles and more troops to Camalig, and Polangui.

He confirmed that civilians have evacuated in some barangays in Albay to avoid getting caught in the cross-fire.

He said the arrival of the two Ranger battalions and later two more Ranger companies have completely reversed the situation in Bicol in favor of the government.

Florendo said the NPA rebels have an estimated 800 fully armed regulars in the Bicol Region.

Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, Regional Command 5 chief, said the government troops captured anti-tank land mines, anti-personnel mines, three locally manufactured bombs and 178 pieces of dynamite in various areas of Albay and Camarines Sur.

Because of heavy fighting, San Andres declared the following areas as critical: La Purisima, Bula, Pili, San Agustin, Baao, Calabanga, all in Camarines Sur, and Tula-Tula, Ligao, and Matacong in Albay.

NPA Reportedly Land in Quezon

*HK291441 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
29 Sep 87 p 14*

[By Jen Jorvina]

[Text] Calauag, Quezon—A big group of armed men believed to be New People's Army (NPA) rebels crossed the Ragay Gulf and landed at Pusgo Point between the towns of San Narciso and San Andres in Bondoc Peninsula at dawn Saturday.

Military reports said that the arrival of Army Scout Rangers in Bicol has flushed out the NPAs from their stronghold at the mountain ranges of Bicol provinces.

It was learned that five motor launches with 20 heavily armed men each landed at Pusgo Point at around 3:30 a.m. Saturday.

Brig. Gen. Alejandro A Galido, 2nd Infantry Division commanding general based at Camp Capinpin, Tanay, Rizal, has alerted all Philippine Army soldiers operating in the Quezon-Bicol boundary to intercept the NPA rebels

Guerrillas Massing in Bicol

*HK291106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT
29 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Sept 29 (AFP)—Twenty-five people have been killed in a communist guerrilla attack on a government militia outpost near this southern Philippine city, military spokesmen said Tuesday.

Meanwhile, hundreds of people have fled from sporadic fighting in the Bicol region, southeast of Manila, where communist rebels are planning further attacks, the military said.

Fifteen New People's Army (communist) rebels, five militiamen, and five civilians were killed Friday when up to 500 insurgents attacked the outpost near Lopez Jaena town, the military spokesmen said.

The rebels put their dead and 30 wounded comrades onto ox-drawn carts and a commandeered truck, then left after failing to capture the outpost, the spokesmen said, quoting civilian witnesses.

Four militiamen were reported wounded in the initial battle and four soldiers were wounded the next day when troops pursuing the rebels were attacked, the spokesmen added.

There have been sporadic clashes between the military and New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Bicol in the past few days, military spokesmen said, but casualty reports were not immediately available.

About 345 people who fled from the fighting are housed in a social services centre and a school building in Polangui town and are running out of food, the Social Welfare Department reported.

Crack troops were sent to the region last week for search and destroy missions against the NPA, which has damaged bridges and railway lines in the past three weeks, military spokesman in Legaspi City, 350 kilometres (220 miles) from Manila said.

About 1,000 guerrillas are massing in coastal towns of the region, preparing for attacks on military and government installations using stolen government vehicles, the spokesmen said. [passage omitted]

Defeated in Misamis Oriental

*HK300151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Communist NPA rebels suffered another big defeat in Misamis Oriental. Fifteen were killed and over 30 others were wounded in an attack on a militia outpost in Lopez Jaena Town near Cagayan de Oro City. The attack last Friday was carried out by 500 NPA rebels. The heavily outnumbered militia force fought back fiercely, forcing the rebels to withdraw with heavy losses. The rebels were seen carrying away their dead and wounded on board ox-carts. The militia force suffered five dead. Five civilians were also reported killed. Troops are pursuing the rebels.

Meanwhile sporadic fighting between government troops and NPA rebels was reported continuing in the Bicol region as the military pressed their offensive. Heavy rains were reported stalling government operations in the area. No definite figures on casualties were available. Evacuees from the scene of the fighting are being housed in schools in Polangui Town and other towns.

In Bulacan, NPA leader Ernesto Bergollo, alias Ka Remy, and his henchman, Ka Joven, have reportedly sent surrender feelers to the military. There was no confirmation yet on this report, however military authorities in the province said the NPA in Bulacan are hard pressed by the military offensive.

In a related development, Bulacan PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Colonel Leandro Mendoza denied media reports of heavy fighting in the province. He said there has been no major battle although there were sporadic skirmishes between troops and the rebels who have divided into small groups to evade frontal encounters with government forces. Col Mendoza reported this to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos at a briefing at Fort Magsaysay in Laur, Nueva Ecija yesterday. The provincial commander said pursuit operations against the rebels are continuing.

AFP Reports on Declaration on 'Ruling Junta' *HK291555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—A fugitive former military officer announced the formation of a nationalist provisional government Tuesday and vowed to bring down President Corazon Aquino by persuasion or force.

At a clandestine news conference, Reynaldo Cabauatan, a former colonel, called on the 160,000-strong armed forces to withdraw their support from Mrs Aquino, and hinted of a "last and final assault" against her government which he described as "communist."

Mr Cabauatan, who has been dropped from the military rolls for his alleged participation in a failed January 27 coup, refused to name the other members of his "ruling junta" or the size of its armed force for "security reasons."

But he confirmed that some junta members are politicians, and that some of his men took part in a bloody August 28 coup attempt led by fugitive Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, whom he addressed as a "brother soldier."

Mr Cabauatan, who is known to have close links with deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, said the "nationalist provisional government" aimed to set up a "temporary civilian-military leadership which will take concrete steps to re-establish a democratic form of government."

He said bloodshed could be avoided if Mrs Aquino stepped down, but that "if necessary," his forces would use violence.

Presidential Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told *Agence France-Presse* that Mr Cabauatan was an "outlaw wanted by the government," and said his group had so far remained in the shadows.

"So long as it remains in the shadows I suppose it's not bothering anybody," he said. He added "there's really nothing surprising" about the possibility that Mr Cabauatan would link forces with those of Col. Honasan.

Mr Cabauatan, clad in army fatigues and dark glasses and armed with a pistol, appeared before a group of journalists at a suburban Manila warehouse along with Manila lawyer Elly Velez Pamatong who introduced his client as the commander of the provisional government's "nationalist army."

Mr Cabauatan held a 20-minute news conference before journalists were whisked back to their original rendezvous point.

"My fellow soldiers: We ask you to pledge your allegiance to this democratic republic, and help us preserve our democratic way of life through a clean and honest process of elections," he said, reading from a prepared statement.

"We ask you to stop supporting the Aquino administration which is—beyond any shadow of doubts—run by a communist leadership."

Mr Cabauatan said he was backed by a portion of the armed forces, but would not say exactly how many men he had. "We have the same beliefs," he said when asked about relations with Col. Honasan. He said the two groups had not formed any tactical alliance but that "when we move, I'm sure Col. Honasan will be supportive of our action."

Mr Cabauatan did not specify what kind of action his group planned to take.

But in his address to his former military colleagues he said: "There will come a time when your superior officers will order you to aim your guns and rifles at the freedom-loving nationalist soldiers again."

"I ask you all aim your rifles and your guns instead at the armed forces of a godless ideology."

The armed forces has been riven by four coup attempts during Mrs Aquino's 19 months in office. During that time troops loyal to her have shown a reluctance to shoot at rebel soldiers.

"When we stage the last and final assault against the godless armed forces of communism, you can rest assured that not a single military camp will be our target," Mr Cabauatan said, apparently referring to past coup attempts in which rebels have occupied or tried to seize key military camps.

Mr Cabauatan said it was his group that had issued a statement proclaiming the creation of a "provisional government" a day after the August 28 coup attempt was crushed, and a subsequent statement outlining the junta's nine-point program of government.

The program called for a return to the 1935 Constitution, which has been superceded by the so-called "Marcos" constitution and the 1987 constitution ratified a year after the 20-year Marcos regime was toppled in a popular uprising in February 1986.

The document, found at the door of the AFP Manila bureau on September 5, outlined a vaguely populist program based on "democracy of the masses," in which "power emanates from the people, and from each individual."

Balweg Declares War on NPA in Cordilleras
HK281405 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 28 Sep 87 p 10

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Priest-turned-insurgent-chieftain Conrado Balweg said the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) which he leads is now in a "state of war" with communist rebels, and that the conflict will be "a fight to the last man."

Balweg's aides also told the *Inquirer* the CPLA has retaliated against an ambush last June in Abra province allegedly by communist guerillas of a two-vehicle CPLA convoy that resulted in the death of Moises Lingayo, described as the CPLA's "chief of staff," and seven other top leaders of the highland guerilla movement.

The *Inquirer* was told that since the alleged communist attack, eight have been killed, six wounded and five disarmed on the side of the New People's Army, the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

Balweg claimed the CPLA currently has a broader base among the highlanders than its leftist rival, and has more adherents among the so-called middle forces, although he admitted the communists have remained better organized.

He accused CPP-NPA leaders of regarding only those in their organizations as "true revolutionaries." He claimed the communists have, in fact, resorted to "open terrorism" in an attempt to capture state power.

"It is easier to create noise and disorder than harmony and music," he said, adding that the CPLA has abandoned hopes of establishing a tactical alliance with its erstwhile allies in the insurgent underground.

Balweg also claimed the NPA has been preventing his brother Jovencio, a top NPA leader in the Cordilleras, from talking to him.

Jovencio Balweg was earlier reported to have said he is willing to fight his better-known brother because the ex-priest, he claimed, has been collaborating with the military in an attempt to defeat the NPA.

The CPLA chief also dismissed as untrue reports that a certain KA [comrade] Wanas, one of those who called for the separation of Cordillera highlanders from the communist-led movement in 1986, has rejoined the NPA.

"His family forced him to go back," Balweg said. "But I don't believe he would heap such praises on the NPA. His letter was obviously made to suit the propaganda purposes of the CPP-NPA-NDF (National Democratic Front)."

Balweg played a key role in pressing the administration of President Aquino to grant autonomy to the Cordilleras, a land-locked highland region in Northern Luzon composed of five provinces and Baguio City.

Regarded as the symbol of the Cordillera highlanders' struggle to recover their ancestral homeland, Balweg has lately been under attack for allegedly using the autonomy issue to further his own political ambitions.

The former Society of the Divine World (SVD) priest denies the charge and said he only wants "the best" for his people.

Souces said he will be appointed executive director of the Cordillera Autonomous Region, a position which would enable him to deal directly with the President on important matters concerning the northern highlands.

Bayan Resists Pressure To Go Underground
HK281413 Quezon City MALAYA in English
28 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Leaders of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance] yesterday said they are taking strict precautionary measures even as they accused the military of pushing the organization to go underground.

Baltazar Pinguel, Bayan acting secretary-general, said they would insist on operating within the legal left. He also said Bayan would conduct protest actions and mock funeral marches during the burial tomorrow of slain secretary-general Leandro Alejandro.

Bayan said it might change its political strategy and tactics depending on the situation. But as of now it said it is still emphasizing an anti-fascist struggle to "block and frustrate the resurgence of fascism under the 19-month-old Aquino government."

Pinguel said that under the repressive Marcos government, all militant groups were considered underground movements but "we were able to survive. Ngayon pa kaya? [What more today?]" he said.

During its final consultation with leaders and members yesterday on the implications of Alejandro's slaying, Bayan said the intensifying clashes between the New People's Army and the Armed Forces heightened the internal struggle within the ruling elite.

It said the continuous failure of the government to address the people's demands has resulted in the growing disenchantment of people with government.

"There is also the threat of the return of military dictatorship and the U.S. government is more blatant now than before in interfering in the country's internal affairs," Bayan said.

Because of these developments, Pinguel said Bayan has to reassess its positions and its security measures to be able to live within these present constraints.

These issues will be taken up in a national congress to be announced later.

Bayan chairman Lorenzo M. Tanada yesterday expressed his intention to retire once his term expired.

Pinguel said Bayan's antifascist struggle would continue and would intensify if the government veered toward more repressive policies.

Bayan officials earlier said the military would try to disrupt tomorrow's burial of Alejandro, who was ambushed last Sept. 19 in front of Bayan headquarters in Quezon City.

They said Task Force Alejandro, a special probe body investigating the killing, is still facing a blank wall since not one witness has given any statement to the police on the ambush.

Laurel Issues Document Naming Leftists
OW291211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 29 KYODO—Philippine Vice President Salvador H. Laurel Tuesday presented to senators an intelligence report which he said reveals that "left-leaning officials occupy important positions" in the government of President Corazon Aquino.

Laurel told a packed hearing of the defense and justice committees that, aside from the office of the president, "Marxists and communist sympathizers" are in the cabinet, government bureaus and local government offices.

Entitled "government officials with leftist leanings," Laurel said the report listed the names of "over a hundred officials of the government, at national and local levels ... together with partial investigative findings."

Laurel, however, did not disclose the names listed in the report, leaving the senators with the decision whether to do so. Major General Rodolfo Canieso, chief of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), and former NICA head Brig. Gen. Luis Villareal have been summoned to shed light on Laurel's testimony.

Reacting to the vice president's testimony, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said: "We are all very conservative here (the palace)."

He admitted, though, he was a member of the old communist party of the Philippines which became legal under the regime of deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos when it renounced armed struggle.

"I have always been very open about that. I've not hidden it. I've never concealed it," Benigno told reporters.

The vice president's testimony came a day after Aquino denied the existence of the list allegedly prepared by NICA after Laurel asked for permission to declassify the document.

"This document should set at rest speculations in the media which have quoted certain cabinet members as saying that such a list does not exist," Laurel said.

"My sole purpose is to help this body formulate needed legislation to arrest and reverse the worsening peace and order situation in our country."

But he pointed out that the government must be "prepared to expose those who are indeed helping the enemy, while taking care to clear those who are innocent."

Laurel appealed to the entire national leadership to disregard "party labels" and "close ranks ... to prevent a communist takeover" in the country.

Laurel broke with Aquino early this month, refusing to serve in the cabinet because of "fundamental differences" in the handling of the communist-led insurgency.

Appears Before Senate
HK291209 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel insists that the document regarding left-leaning government officials comes from NICA. According to him it is impossible for President Aquino not have a copy of the document because it was submitted to high government officials like the President and the Secretary of National Defense. President Aquino, Secretary Ilo, and NICA Chief Rodolfo Canieso previously denied the existence of the said document which Laurel presented to the committees on National Defense and Justice this morning.

[Begin Ilo recording in English] [words indistinct] purely suspicious, [word indistinct] in that letter. It does not even use the NICA letterhead. It seems that the same typewriter was used to type the letter presented to me and the letter of Canieso to the President. It seems to have been hurriedly typed because of the typographical error in the letter of General Canieso, like should was spelled s-h-u-l-d. A respected man like General Canieso to send a letter to the highest government official like the President, would usually proofread the letter to make sure that it is perfect before sending it to the President. But there were those typographical errors, like the name of the NICA which was not correctly spelled. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Laurel said there is prima facie evidence in the said documents which contain the names of left-leaning government officials and this would substantiate his allegations. According to him some of these officials are in the Cabinet and the others are in the Lower House. The names were not revealed to the public because Laurel requested that the meeting be held in closed-door session. He also named some persons in the Office of the President who tried to spread his allegations.

Senator Butz Aquino would like the Senate to reveal the names in the list so that the latter can have a chance to defend themselves. He also emphasized the difference between left-leaning and communist. He added that all these are just rumors.

[Begin Butz Aquino recording—in English] The President denied that there was a list, even NICA Director Canieso denied the existence of a list. I think these are all a collation of rumors and I am in favor of bringing it out in the open so that the people affected can at least issue their own respective statements, which is good in the sense that maybe we can start informing and educating our people on the meaning of a leftist and a rightist. There are several fronts of a leftist, you know, you have the democratic left. Like Germany, for instance, and the Scandinavian countries, are considered leftists, but democratic left. I do not think we are against that kind of a democratic system. [end recording]

As for Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, he said that while he had leftist views during his student days in France, he stressed that it was due to the idealism of youth, and this was a long time ago.

Senate Withholds Report

HK301025 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP)—The Philippine senate Wednesday withheld a disputed intelligence report on alleged pro-left government officials as President Corazon Aquino and other nationab leaders sought to play down the affair.

Vice President Salvador Laurel gave the report to a senate inquiry panel Tuesday as part of a controversial campaign against alleged leftists who he claims hold government posts from the local level right up to the office of the president.

National intelligence chief Rodolfo Canieso, identified by Mr Laurel as the source of the report, told the senate under oath that the document was unofficial, the head of the senate inquiry said.

Mrs Aquino, reacting to Mr Laurel's charges, told reporters at the presidential palace Wednesday that "there was no effort" by her office to cover up the affair and discredit the report.

The campaign over the issue by Mr Laurel, who renounced the foreign affairs portfolio two weeks ago as Mrs Aquino reorganized her cabinet in the wake of a coup attempt, has been criticized as a "witch hunt" designed to boost his political stature.

Mr Laurel said he left the cabinet because of major differences with Mrs Aquino over the handling of the country's communist insurgency and because he had been kept out of the decision-making process since the government came to power 19 months ago.

Rightwing opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said that if Marxist officials were named in the list, Mrs Aquino must "perform her job of weeding out these people."

House Speaker Ramon Mitra said the House wanted Mr Laurel, who is scheduled to appear before a house committee Wednesday, to name names and that they were not concerned about the source of the report.

Senator Aquilino Pimentel, a Laurel opponent who was widely expected to be on the list of "left-leaning" officials, said "it's a waste of time. These are so-called intelligence reports that still have to be verified."

Senator Raul Manglapus, chairman of the senate national defense committee, told reporters after a closed-door session with Mr Canieso Wednesday that they opened a sealed envelope containing the document but were keeping its contents lecret.

"We have to study the document," he said. "We are dealing with names and reputations. These must be protected by the constitution."

He said Mr Canieso did not deny that "certain materials emanate" from his office, the National Intelligence and Coordinating Agency (NICA) but "what was denied was its official character."

Mr Manglapus dodged the question of whether Mr Canieso admitted personally delivering the document to Mr Laurel, or why the committee had to study the document before divulging its contents when it had no official character.

He said Mr Canieso affirmed an earlier letter to Mrs Aquino stating that he was "not aware of any classified document prepared by the (NICA) and naming certain government officials with leftist leanings."

Mrs Aquino told reporters at the presidential palace Wednesday that "all I wanted was for Gen Canieso to tell the truth" about the document.

Senate President Jovito Salonga told reporters after calling on Mrs Aquino that "this term leftist is a very ambiguous term" and that many in the government could be considered "left of center."

"We should be careful about terminology," he added.

Aquino Denies Distortion

*BK301205 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] President Aquino today denied claims of an attempt to distort the truth about the existence of an alleged intelligence document on the Red presence in government. The president issued the denial in response to a charge made by Vice President Laurel that there was a frantic cover up of the NICA document. The president said there was no cover up and that the issue would be resolved with the forthcoming testimony of NICA chief Rodolfo Canieso before the Senate. Canieso had earlier denied having released the document on the Red presence in the government.

For his part, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said it was now a question as to who is more credible, President Aquino or Vice President Laurel. Here is Gabby Aurillo:

[Begin recording] [Aurillo] Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno must have been speaking for himself when he told reporters the cabinet today did not discuss the Laurel document, but he answered questions just the same. And as government spokesman, he was undoubtedly speaking for the president, cabinet discussions or none. And he had quite a lot to say, for instance, why insist that President Aquino does not have a copy of the intelligence document Vice President Laurel submitted to the Senate yesterday.

[Benigno] She is commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and certainly she is [words indistinct]. She gets regular intelligence reports.

[Aurillo] Was General Canieso prevailed upon to deny the existence of such a document?

[Benigno] [Words indistinct]

[Aurillo] And now that the document has been brought to the open, will Malacanang stand on its ground?

[Benigno] It is a matter for me to believe who's more credible, the president or Laurel.

[Aurillo] Indeed, it is a question of credibility. And observers say when Vice President Laurel yesterday showed proof before the Senate that there are communists in the government, he was being credible. On the other hand, analysts argue when the cabinet today found no time to discuss the sensitive issues such as this, it was being incredible. So, Benigno decides to put the records straight.

[Benigno] Look, there are documents and documents and documents, and NICA has been existing for several decades. And there is certainly a document—may be 40 years old, 25 years old, 20 years old, 10 years old, I don't know. But documents, there are. [passage indistinct]

[Aurillo] Meanwhile, the cabinet took to other matters today, among which was the approval in principle of the draft executive order strengthening the regional development councils with a view of ensuring the effective delivery of government programs and services to the grass-root level.

[Representative Jose de Jesus—in progress] ...The council's job is to identify and prioritize the development projects in the region, and it is really a mechanism for consultations with the people in the region. [end recording]

NICA Chief Refutes Allegations

*HK301135 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] NICA chief General Rodolfo Canieso refuted the allegations of Vice President Salvador Laurel that his documents showing numerous left-leaning government officials came from NICA, the national intelligence coordinating council.

General Canieso was present before an executive session of the Senate Committee on National Defense and Justice this morning. Reports said that General Canieso proved that NICA did not prepare any documents saying that there were left-leaning officials even in the Lower House and the Senate.

Earlier, Vice President Laurel stated that his allegations were based on a document given to him by an intelligence officer of NICA.

Meanwhile, Representative Hermogenes Concepcion, chairman of the House Committee on Graft and Corruption, said that Laurel must testify before the House tomorrow. Laurel had asked that the hearing be discontinued because he had already said his piece before the Senate. However, according to Representative Concepcion, the Lower House will not tolerate his absence tomorrow.

[Concepcion recording indistinct]

Unions To Launch National Strike Campaign

*HK291413 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
29 Sep 87 p 20*

[Text] The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [I May Movement] yesterday kicked off a nationally coordinated strike campaign "to make government feel the pressure" of its non-negotiable demand for a provisional P10 across-the-board wage increase.

As part of what the KMU called its "calibrated mass action," region-wide strikes and walkouts by KMU affiliates in Central Luzon and those under the Workers'

Alliance in Region III are expected to signal the start of the coordinated strikes today which will coincide with the funeral march and burial of slain activist Leandro Alejandro.

Bank employees in Metro Manila are also expected to stage lunchtime pickets in their respective bank premises, the KMU said.

According to the KMU, these mass actions were preceded by selective walkouts in drug and food manufacturing firms with Drugs and Food Allied Services-KMU affiliated unions in Metro Manila.

The nationally-coordinated strike campaign came even as the President still has to meet with employers' groups today to find out if business could afford to grant labor's demand of a P10 across the board increase. Major labor groups formally presented this demand to the President in a "cordial dialog" last week.

The KMU also voiced its impatience over the "apparent indecisiveness" of the Aquino government to grant labor's demand for a wage increase. Asserted Crispin Beltran, chairman of the KMU: "Kung may balak ang gobierno magbigay, ibigay na nila kaagad dahil usaping sikmura ito." (If the government intends to grant the increase, it should grant it right away since this involves a gut issue)."

The militant labor leader pointed out that prices of prime commodities have risen by 22 percent since 1984 and what labor groups are just asking is a chance to be able to partially recover the purchasing power it lost in 1984.

The KMU also cited recent government moves as proof of the government's "insincerity" in dealing with the wage issue.

"While the Aquino government immediately allowed increases in oil prices last month, upon the prodding of oil monopoly giants, it is now employing dilatory tactics in order to accommodate the whim of foreign and local big businesses," it charged.

"Why is it that this government has to be pressured first before it makes any formal grant to the people's demands," asked Beltran.

The KMU, as well as other labor groups in the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC), are specifically apprehensive over the recommendation made by the labor department to discuss the wage increase in a tripartite conference. Beltran pointed out that labor had failed twice to get a wage increase in two tripartite conferences under the Aquino government.

Recent statements made by officials of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), a powerful employers' lobby group, were also taken to mean as an "inevitable rejection" of labor's demand for a wage increase.

Honasan, 21 others Charged With Murder
HK290133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan and 21 other military men have been charged with murder in a complaint filed with the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Judge Advocate General's office yesterday [28 September]. The charges were filed with the Quezon City police in connection with the aborted August 28 coup. Former Nueva Ecija PC commander Eduardo Martelino was also included in the complaint. The rest were soldiers and non-commissioned officers. The case arose from the death of Police Sergeant Eddie Esguerra during the fighting for TV Channel 4 between rebel soldiers and government troops.

Marcos' General Says Government Near Collapse
HK291351 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—A fugitive former general allied with deposed president Ferdinand Marcos said Tuesday that President Corazon Aquino would soon fall from power and called on soldiers to avert a communist takeover.

A spokesman for former brigadier general Jose Maria Zumel telephoned the *Agence France-Presse* offices here and read a statement calling on Filipino soldiers to unite and defeat an imminent communist takeover.

"The national situation is worsening every day and it will not be long before the government will collapse under the weight of its own ineptitude and lack of political will," the statement said.

Other news agencies here also received the statement.

Mr. Zumel has been in hiding since the government linked him to a pro-Marcos military coup attempt in January. He earlier led a failed takeover bid in July 1986, but all the participants were pardoned by Mrs Aquino.

He is now wanted for both incidents.

The statement warned of the "imminent danger" of a communist victory due to what it described as Mrs Aquino's soft policy towards the New People's Army, and the prosecution of soldiers for alleged human rights abuses.

It belittled Mrs Aquino's efforts to appease the military in the wake of last month's bloody coup attempt that included pro-Marcos officers, and said the subsequent cabinet revamp was a clear admission that "all is not well."

"Before the communists take advantage and seize power because of the government's state of paralysis, it is necessary for freedom-loving Filipinos especially for those in the military to unite and take the lead in safeguarding the country from the real and imminent danger of a Red takeover," it said.

Thailand

Prem Departs for U.S., Greece, Japan

BK291457 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, accompanied by a 74-man delegation made up of cabinet ministers, government officials, and representatives from the private sector, arrived at Air Force Headquarters at 0700 [0000 GMT] today to board a Thai International Boeing 747 on a special flight for a friendship visit to Greece, the United States, and Japan. The trip will extend through 13 October. Members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers, and high-ranking Armed Forces officers saw the prime minister off at the airport.

The prime minister had a chat with Bunsoem Wisakun, former director of the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT], who resigned his office following a lese majeste charge made by the opposition parties. The prime minister told Bunsoem not to pay attention to the accusation if he had no intention [of slighting the royal family]. He also learned that members of the MCOT labor union members had appealed for the return of the former MCOT director. The prime minister said he had received the letter.

The prime minister and his party then boarded the Thai International Boeing 747 for Greece, the first leg of his visit. Cabinet ministers, and senior military officials remained at the airport to the prime minister farewell until the plane took off.

Plan Approved for Buying More F-16's, Tanks

BK300105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the air force and army plans to buy another six F16 fighters, 40 M48-A5 tanks and 106 Stingray light tanks from the United States at a cost of \$298.4 million (7,907.6 million baht), sources disclosed.

The approval for the purchase of six more F16-A100s, which came only one day after the U.S. Thunderbirds acrobatic team held a spectacular demonstration at Don Muang airport, will increase the Air Force's fleet of the sophisticated fighters from 12 to 18, including a few two-seater trainers.

The U.S. Defence Department notified Congress in July that it had approved the sale of six more F16 fighters to Thailand. The first batch of the 12 F16s worth about \$360 million is scheduled to be delivered next June.

The sources said the new F16 deal would cost the air force \$93.4 million (2,475 million baht) to be paid up within four years. The first instalment of 212 million baht will be paid this year, 159 million baht next year, and 1,007 million baht in 1989 and the rest in 1990.

The Budget Bureau earlier objected to the deal, noting the RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] may not be able to bear the cost, especially in 1989 when RTAF will have to pay General Dynamics 1,518 million baht for the first F16 deal in addition to the 1,007 million baht instalment for the additional six aircraft.

The Budget Bureau, however, said it would endorse the deal only if the supplier agreed to reduce the payment for 1989 to only 807 million baht with the balance to be paid in 1990 or the following years.

The Cabinet approved the air force's request to transfer 212 million baht leftover budget in the fiscal year to the next year budget as instalment for the six F16s.

The source said the 40 M48-A5 tanks and equipment will cost US\$44.2 million (1,148 million baht) while the Stingray light tanks to be purchased from Cadillac Gage are estimated at \$160 million (4,136 million baht).

The Stingray is equipped with 105-mm guns which will make its combat capability comparable to that of the M41 tanks, the army's main tank force.

Payments for the Stingrays will be spread across six years from 1988-1994.

Trade Balance Deficit Up by 309 Percent

BK291145 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] In its report on Thailand's trade balance for the first 8 months of 1987, the Business Economics Department estimated a deficit of approximately 20,794 million baht, or an increase of 309%, four times higher than that of the same period last year. This is due to an increase in imports of as much as 31%, while the increase in exports was only 22%. Due to the economic recovery, production increased both for local consumption as well as exports; this pushed up import values considerably. It is estimated that Thailand's deficit will equal about 32,000 to 35,000 million baht throughout 1987.

Exports during the first 8 months of 1987 were estimated at about 186,856 million baht, an increase of approximately 22% over the same period last year. Exports that earned higher values were: ready-made garments; gems; jewelry; shoes; fresh frozen squid; fresh frozen chicken; furniture; rubber products; travel kits made of cloth, leather, and plastic; toys; fake accessories; and air conditioners and parts. Earnings from those exports doubled in value.

The large increase in export earnings is attributed to several factors including the overall global economic recovery, the improvement of quality standards as well as formats of Thai export items, and cooperation between the government and private sector to solve problems, and expand and explore markets.

In terms of categories of goods, industrial exports recorded a 34-percent increase, the largest ever. Exports in agricultural and fishery products made a slight increase of 0.7%. Exports in ore and fuel products fell due to a continuing market slump.

During the period under review, imports rose by about 31% because of the economic recovery and increase in production both for local consumption and exports. There was an increase in imports of all categories, especially raw material and semifinished products, which rose by 42%. The 1987 overall import value is expected to be about 35,000 to 38,000 million baht, an increase of 12% over 1986.

Khukrit Cautions on Abuse of Lese Majeste
BK290135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday that lese majeste charges have been misused as an instrument by certain elements to destroy or undermine their rivals for personal gain.

He said it is a good thing to show one's loyalty to the monarchy, but it becomes worrisome when people use it for competition and as put-down of other people's loyalty.

Speaking to reporters at his Soi Suan Phlu residence, the former prime minister was commenting on the lese majeste charges brought against top officials of the Police Aviation Division and the Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand [MCOT].

MCOT director Dr Bunsoem Wisakun resigned after being accused by Muan Chon Party leader Pol Capt Chaloeam Yubamrung making a lese majeste statement at a seminar.

Pol Maj-Gen Sathit Kaeophaluk, chief of the Police Aviation Division, who was transferred to an inactive post after a protest last week, is facing a lese majeste charge filed by a disgruntled officer.

"It's a good thing to show one's loyalty. But we are beginning to make too much use of it.

"Everyone in this country is a Thai and has his loyalty. The way it's being spoken about, it is as if the person speaking was more loyal than others by saying that this or that person is committing lese majeste. I don't agree with this," M.R. Khukrit said.

"Loyalty should be shown in a way that one must accept that others people are loyal too.

"The king is the most revered and worshipped person for Thais. We cannot say that this person has more loyalty than that person.

"That only show the person speaking about it is not really loyal. Because if they were, they would naturally feel glad to see that others are loyal, too.

"They wouldn't want to show it all by themselves," he said.

M.R. Khukrit then said: "All that I have said may go down on Gen Prem because I see that Pa is now crazy about loyalty. Every other word he uses is about loyalty.

"Wherever the King goes, the Prime Minister is standing there whiteheaded to receive him."

"When the Prime Minister who is the leader of the country behaves like that it makes all the civil servants want to copy him," he said.

Writing in his Soi Suan Phlu column yesterday, M.R. Khukrit said he agreed with Interior Minister Prachuap Sunthrangkun who lamented that the number of lese majeste cases is rising.

"Those who were accused were not little people, drunkards or people of that sort. They were people whose behaviour has never been tarnished and who are often in high places in government," he wrote.

He added that he was more suspicious of the accusers who claimed to be more loyal than the accused.

He noted those who pledge loyalty day in and day out were more difficult to judge than the accused.

The former prime minister said he felt there were few or no lese majeste cases during times when people did not show their loyalty frequently.

"But whenever there is a high degree of loyalty as there is now, there are many lese majeste cases because the accusers feel that, by making their charges, they are demonstrating their loyalty and their accusations often draw public attention," he wrote.

He cautioned against the "loyalists" and those who misused loyalty as a tool to destroy other people.

M.R. Khukrit made the comment after former Army commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and his son paid him a brief visit yesterday evening.

Asked to analyse the present political situation, he replied:

"I don't want to analyse politics anymore because I hold that everything has been totally damaged. Both the Government and Parliament has nothing left to be analysed."

However, he said the Opposition would not succeed in its renewed attempt to launch a no-confidence debate against the Government.

"The Prime Minister does not like people to question him in debate. He can't stand it. And that will make those around him protect him and prevent the no-confidence motion being debated.

"When the Prime Minister can't stand a no-confidence debate there is no one who can stand to let the Prime Minister feel he can't stand it," M.R. Khukrit quipped.

Asked if anything like the 1985 attempted coup could happen now that the Prime Minister is about to leave for Europe and the United States, M.R. Khukrit said coups have become oldfashioned.

On the Opposition, M.R. Khukrit said their role has no meaning and everything they are doing is farcical.

The Opposition cannot be depended upon since it lost the recent by-elections, he said.

"Their actions are only to allow some of their leaders like Khun Samak, Khun Bunchu and Khun Uthai [both leaders of opposition parties] to show their rhetorical skills.

Daily Supports Amendment on Copyright Bill
BK250329 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 18 Sep 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Undesirable Results of Disagreement"]

[Text] The cabinet decided on 15 September for the ministries concerned to amend the copyright bill along the lines of the U.S. protest and laid down six measures aimed at preparing the country to deal with the anticipated U.S. offensive with regard to trademarks and drug patents.

The cabinet has had to make its decision quickly because it had been slow to act on the matter. The United States asked Thailand to act for the sake of fair trade as far back as September of last year.

Thailand and the United States have long been good trading partners. In 1986, Thai exports to the United States amounted to 41,403 million baht, and Thailand had 7,074 million baht in trade surplus vis a vis the United States. The United States suffered huge deficits in foreign trade in the past 2 years, causing the U.S. Congress to pressure the government to retaliate against countries which do not open their markets to the United States and to tighten up the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] benefits.

Thailand has been affected by the GSP restrictions, which can cause some of its products to lose their export potential and in turn will result in suspended production and employment problems. For this reason the government has sought to remedy the issue by amending the parts of the copyright law which will not damage the country; that is, it will leave the computer software issue untouched providing that no lawsuits are filed in court. The government will also leave the drug patent issue untouched because the United States will find it difficult to do much to Thailand since drug formulas can be easily altered.

The Thai Government's decision on remedying the problem is correct. As for politicians and pressure groups which vehemently opposed the government's decision by claiming that Thailand would be enslaved by U.S. intellectual property, they must accept the fact that time has run out for us. The continued resistance to U.S. demands will cause permanent damage if the United States decides to withdraw its GSP and give it to other countries.

PRK's Hun Sen Comments on Sihanouk, MIA's
OW291625 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 29—The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hun Sen, has described Mr. Sihanouk's acceptance of a meeting between leaders of different Khmer factions as demonstrating "a goodwill attitude."

In an interview with Hick Williams, correspondent of the American paper *Los Angeles Times*, in Phnom Penh on Sept. 21, Hun Sen said:

"Sihanouk's statement conforms to the PRK Government's policy of national reconciliation issued on August 27, 1987. It demonstrates that the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987 between Indonesia and Vietnam, respectively representing the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries, continues to make headway," added Hun Sen who noted that Indonesian foreign minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is a man of goodwill and with realistic ideas.

"We are optimistic and convinced that the Ho Chi Minh City agreement will be realized in spite of distortion and sabotage maneuvers by certain circles in ASEAN and other reactionary forces who favour confrontation," Hun Sen pointed out.

The Kampuchean leader also told the *Los Angeles Times* correspondent that there are in Kampuchea remains of a number of Americans missing in action during the U.S. war in Indochina. "The PRK" he said, "is ready to return them to the United States if the American administration's demand is addressed directly to Phnom Penh. But, so far, the American government has only adopted an indifferent attitude" he said.

Vietnam

Foreign Ministry Supports PRK Stand

BK301044 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Vietnam fully supports the PRK's just stand and goodwill attitude as expounded in the 28 September statement which affirms its readiness to attend a meeting between parties in Kampuchea at the initiative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In a statement issued on Wednesday [30 September], the Foreign Ministry of the SRV said: The 28 September statement of the PRK demonstrates its high sense of responsibility toward the nation's destiny and its persistent stand to peacefully solve the Kampuchea issue on the basis of nonresurgence of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in the interests of the Kampuchean people and peace in Southeast Asia.

The statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stressed that the SRV will unceasingly strive and join efforts of concerned countries to reach an equitable and correct political solution to the Kampuchea issue for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Delegate Head Comments on Cambodia Issue

BK280645 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] The international conference on disarmament, peace, and solidarity against imperialism in Asia and the Pacific closed on Friday [25 September] in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

Addressing the conference, participants expressed their support for the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. They also voiced their support for the DPRK's plan for peaceful national reunification.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Mr Thanh Tin, analyzed the situation in Southeast Asia and pointed out the Vietnamese policy to unite with Kampuchea and

Laos to seek for a solution to the Kampuchea issue, thus making contributions to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Japanese Foreign Ministry Official in Hanoi

OW291439 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 29 KYODO—Kimio Fujita, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, arrived here from Ho Chi Minh City Tuesday and held a three-hour-long meeting with Nguyen Dinh Huong, first director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of Vietnam's Foreign Ministry.

Contents of their talks have not yet been disclosed, but the discussions are believed to have centered on the Kampuchean problem.

After the meeting, Fujita told reporters a wide range of subjects, both international and bilateral, had been addressed.

Fujita will meet Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Hoang Bich Son, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Wednesday.

Japan has regularly sent senior Foreign Ministry officials to Vietnam in recent years for exchanges of views between the two countries.

Agreement With USSR on Equipment Maintenance

OW261709 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 26—An agreement on Vietnam-USSR cooperation in the maintenance of technical equipment and other products supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union was signed here yesterday by Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Hoang Trong Dai and Soviet commercial representative A.E. Rybalko.

The agreement provides for concrete measures for personnel training, expanding the technical maintenance network in Vietnam and the supply of spare parts and documents on machine specifications and handling.

Educational Cooperation With USSR Praised

OW272037 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT
27 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27—The educational service of Vietnam is preparing for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution with a deep sense of gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great and sustained assistance. Educational cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union dates from the early 1950's when the latter accepted the first dozens of Vietnamese cadres into its colleges and universities even as Vietnam was fighting against the French imperialists.

After the liberation of North Vietnam in 1954, and especially after the U.S. launched its air war of destruction against the North in 1965, the Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam's educational service increased substantially, along with the increment of Soviet aid in other fields. In barely ten years before the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, the Soviet Union trained for Vietnam thousands of graduates and postgraduates. From 1975, the assistance has been broadened to include the preparation of curricula for general education in Vietnam and study tours of the Soviet Union for Vietnam's educational workers. Many Vietnamese educationalists have been invited to the Soviet Union to exchange with their Soviet counterparts experiences in solving urgent educational problems in Vietnam and in teaching Marxism-Leninism and communist ethics at general education schools. The study tours have left Vietnamese educational workers with deep impressions about the superiority of the Soviet educational system and the friendship of the Soviet teachers and students toward Vietnam.

In the teaching of the Russian language, the Soviet Union has sent to Vietnam experienced teachers to give lectures and help the Vietnamese compile textbooks. It has also built for Vietnam two centres for training Russian-language teachers, one in Hanoi and the other in Ho Chi Minh City. The Soviet Union has provided Vietnamese educationalists opportunities to attend international conferences and symposia held in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Many Soviet pedagogists have also come to Vietnam to teach at refresher courses.

Chamber of Commerce Promotes Foreign Trade
OW290823 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 29—Set up in April 1963, The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (C.C.I.) of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has recently commemorated its 24th birth anniversary.

At present, C.C.I. has embarked upon a new period of multiple activities involving a broad network of more than 400 member organizations comprising companies, enterprises, and institutions engaged in foreign trade, industry, agriculture, finance, banking, communications and transport, science and technique in the whole country. The goal of C.C.I. according to its new rules is to help develop economic and commercial relations and scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and foreign countries. To achieve this goal, it has unceasingly striven to expand its manifold activities both at home and abroad.

Every year, it has been organizing trips to Vietnam for nearly 600 foreign delegations comprising about 1,400 people active in international economy and trade coming to Vietnam to promote trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation with related Vietnamese

organizations. Besides traders, there have been representatives of foreign chambers of commerce, production and business enterprises, organizations for economic research, scientific and technical cooperation. They have come to survey the market, establish business relations with Vietnamese partners, discuss new fields of cooperation and trade. C.C.I. has also helped organize business trips to various countries for its member organizations.

As a hub of transactions, C.C.I. has been exchanging correspondence with more than one thousand companies and organizations throughout the world to introduce them to Vietnamese foreign-trade organizations and lines of products, for both import and export, and supply them with information and guidance about the Vietnamese market. It has also introduced its members to the requirements and possibilities of foreign trade partners.

In recent years, C.C.I. has increasingly participated in activities of the chamber of commerce of fraternal socialist countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). These activities have contributed to boosting relations of trade and economic cooperation between C.C.I. members and their counterparts in the fraternal countries, thus contributing to the implementation of the comprehensive programme of economic integration between the CMEA countries. C.C.I. has also signed many agreements and memoranda on cooperation with chambers of commerce and trading associations in many countries in various areas in the world. Of late, to further promote relations with major clients, it has, together with related organizations at home, set up cooperation committees and coordination groups involving a number of foreign organizations and companies.

To promote technical cooperation between Vietnam and foreign countries, C.C.I. has organized symposiums and seminars for Vietnamese and foreign technicians to exchange experience on technical problems arising in the production and use of certain products.

Parallel with the development of foreign trade relations, C.C.I. has also organized such related activities as fairs, exhibitions, services of information, legal counsel, arbitration, registration of inventions and trade-marks. Every year, it participates in about 15 international fairs and organizes exhibitions of Vietnamese export commodities abroad and of foreign products in Vietnam.

C.C.I. publishes a quarterly review (Vietnam foreign trade) and has compiled guide-books for trade with Vietnam and a nomenclature of Vietnamese export business units. The provision of legal counsel and of common documents of international commerce, and such services as arbitration, registration of inventions and trade-marks...have contributed to making the import-export practice of C.C.I. member organizations conform to the customs and regulations of international trade.

By its multiform activities at home and abroad, C.C.I. is playing an increasingly active role in the development of economic and commercial relations and of scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and foreign countries thus contributing to the fulfilment of the three major programs of the country in 1987 and the years to come.

Missions Abroad Told To Practice Thrift
BK250831 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] *Nhan Dan* and other papers on 11 August carried in the column "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" an excerpt of a reader's letter dealing with the wasteful and irrational purchase and use of automobiles by members of our missions in a certain foreign country.

Our Foreign Affairs Ministry and the committee in charge of party affairs abroad have instructed our embassy and missions in this country to review the matter immediately. Through their review, the embassy and various missions found that there are many cases in which automobiles have been purchased and used in a wasteful manner and that some missions have failed to use automobiles in a truly rational manner.

The embassy and these missions have quickly introduced countermeasures while suggesting that the responsible sectors provide guidance for the settlement of this issue on a long-term basis.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry and the committee in charge of party affairs abroad have instructed our missions as follows:

1. With a spirit of strictly practicing thrift, the missions must scrupulously examine the purchase and use of small cars and enforce measures and regulations to ensure that automobiles are used economically and effectively.
2. They must buy automobiles and spare parts made in socialist countries if available and not subject to payment in hard currencies.
3. They must hold discussions and work in cooperation with our embassies to ensure that automobiles are purchased and used rationally and economically.

Executing Decision No 140 dated 15 September 1987 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the committee in charge of party affairs abroad have also instructed our missions abroad to strictly practice thrift in every aspect to reduce the spending of foreign currencies.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry and the committee in charge of party affairs abroad have reported this matter to the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Pham Hung Works With Hanoi Party Committee
BK250505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers on 21 September paid a visit to and worked with the standing bodies of Hanoi municipal party and People's Committee and representatives of sectors, wards, and districts. Also attending this working session were Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary to the Hanoi municipal party committee, and Tran Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of Hanoi Municipal People's Committee.

Comrade Pham Hung heard a report on the situation in the municipality, its tasks, and positives changes in implementing the Fifth CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 8 on Hanoi's tasks. He also heard a report on the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and those of the party Central Committee's second and third plenum. The report also stressed efforts by the municipal party committee and the administration to overcome numerous difficulties.

Comrade Pham Hung expressed his delight in seeing new changes in leadership, the distribution and circulation of goods, and the socioeconomic domain. Regarding Hanoi's tasks, Comrade Pham Hung reminded those present of the important leading position of Hanoi, the heart of the country. Various echelons from the central to local levels are dutybound to serve the capital, while the municipal party committee and people must affirm their responsibility to build the capital for the whole country and, together with people throughout the country, move forward. Our country's socioeconomic situation is facing numerous difficulties; as a result, the Sixth CPV Congress resolution has brought about a new, important change in the party leadership in all fields, thereby creating new strength for us to overcome difficulties and stabilize the socioeconomic situation. The party Central Committee second and third plenums' resolutions and the Fifth CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 8 are very important bases for the Hanoi municipal party committee and people to carry out all building tasks for the capital.

Regarding the economic domain, Hanoi must integrate its strengths in industry, small industry, and the handicraft sector to produce more consumer goods to meet the demands of internal consumption and for export. To achieve this goal, we must renovate leadership, formulate policies and measures to improve the production force, develop the great economic, scientific, and technological potentials of the capital. We must closely coordinate with and vigorously utilize the capability of various production and business establishments and the capital-based central scientific and technological forces. These are very great and important potentials that the capital can exploit. However, it must carry out joint

ventures with northern provinces, especially adjacent provinces to develop the capital production forces and gradually build Hanoi into an economic center of the north.

Regarding agricultural production, making use of the farmland and work force of rural Hanoi, we must concentrate on building a green belt and developing livestock raising, especially chickens, hogs, and fish to satisfy most of the city's demands. At rice and corn planting areas, we must strive to apply intensive cultivation to obtain higher productivity. We must improve land and ricefields, strengthen water conservancy projects, select the best rice varieties, and apply scientific and technological advances to agriculture. Along with developing the economy, we must pay appropriate attention to the cultural and social domains. First we must strive to build a civilized way of living and good sanitation and order in streets.

Comrade Pham Hung stressed: To build a prosperous and beautiful capital, we need contributions from various sectors and localities throughout the country. The decisive factor, however, rests with the capital party committee and people in profoundly renovating their thinking, organization of cadres, and work method. They must also enhance their dynamism and creativity, strengthen unity, promptly overcome difficulties, and uniformly and effectively carry out various tasks.

Comrade Pham Hung wished the municipal party and people's committees and various echelons of the party committees and the administration, mass organizations, and people of Hanoi success in developing the glorious revolutionary tradition and in enhancing their dynamism and creativity in the renovating spirit, and greater achievements in building Hanoi a firm, strong, civilized, prosperous, and beautiful capital.

Former Reeducation Camp Inmates Interviewed
OW261341 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT
26 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25—The government recently released 480 military and civilian personnel of the Saigon regime. Among them are nine generals. VNA correspondents met a number of these persons at their homes in Ho Chi Minh City shortly after their release.

Nguyen Huu Co, ex-lieutenant-general, vice premier, and defense minister of the Saigon regime, looks younger than his 62 years. He lives in Phu Nhuan District. He said: "My wife and my eleven children are all fine. My children are all working at factories. My wife runs a cafe and cooks meals at the tobacco factory of Phu Nhuan District".

To a question about his future plans, Nguyen Huu Co said "I'm healthy and I can work. I plan to resume my old profession of making dried cuttlefish for export. I have many friends who are in the job in Vung Tau. At

my residential quarters, I was received politely by representatives of the authorities and helped fill the procedures to register in the district population record. I felt reassured when I met those people."

"What are your remarks about life in the city now?"

"I have toured the city. The streets are quite busy. The Saigon-Bien Hoa Highway looks more beautiful with two rows of trees on either side. Sure, there is no more of the past high life and everybody seems to care for his work.

Asked about his days at re-education camps, Nguyen Huu Co said: "There were lots of difficulties at the beginning, but later these lessened. Officers of general ranks were divided into groups to help in writing the history of the American war. We were treated with much delicacy by the cadres."

Nguyen Huu Co added: "At present, I have not yet made up my mind. To stay or to go abroad depends on many things. If life is easy here, I want to stay because here I have friends, relatives and country."

Tran Van Chon, ex major-general, Navy commander, lives in his villa at Bac Hai residential quarter in the 10th district. In his elegant-cut ash-coloured suit, Tran Van Chon looks much younger than his 68 years.

"Are you fine and happy?"

"Not so on the day of my return. But it's different now. Perhaps because I have rejoined my family. Many of my friends have come to visit me."

Asked about his family, Tran Van Chon said, "All my seven children are married and three of them live abroad. Those who stay back have steady jobs.

"What are your impressions on your return?"

"Oh, there are many because I was far from home these 12 long years. In general, it is not much different from what I imagined at the camp because I got news from my relatives regularly".

"What have you gained and lost in the past 12 years?"

"I had retired one year before liberation in 1975, so I've lost nothing. Perhaps I may say that I've lost the interminable drinking sprees at the navy club. But I've gained one important thing: there is no fear."

Tran Van Minh, ex-director of cabinet of the vice president's office of the Saigon regime, 56, received us in a cozy living room of his home in Ho Chi Minh City.

To our question about major events of his family during his 12 years absence, Minh said: "Perhaps my biggest joys are my release and also my youngest child's matriculation at the teachers' college of Ho Chi Minh City. My

child is very good in literature. At the 10th and the 12th grades she was selected to take part in the literature contest for students of her age in the city.

"What do you think about Saigon?

"I thought it would be a deserted city. Though many things not to our liking have taken place, the city has changed obviously. I am particularly heartened by the fact that the revolutionary administration tries to look straight into shortcomings in order to overcome them."

About his future, Tran Van Minh said: "During my days at education camps, I translated the U.S. Defence Department's documents written in English and French. I intend to ask the patriotic intellectuals' association to help me in my translation work. I think the job suits me pretty well."

Clearing of Goods Slow at Haiphong Port
BK270855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] During the past 8 months, work on receiving and clearing goods at Haiphong port was relatively stabilized. However, in early September the work slowed down. As of 17 September the volume of goods remained in storage exceeded the allowable limit of 40,000 tonnes, excluding approximately 100,000 tonnes of goods on 20 ships awaiting unloading at Cau Tau port. The main cause of this situation was the large number of ships coming in at the end of the year. For instance, during the past 8 months only 6,000 tonnes of mineral ore was delivered to the port, but in the first 15 days of September 31,000 tonnes were shipped here. Likewise, 35% and 50% of the fertilizer plan norm were delivered to the port during those two respective periods. Meanwhile, the railway and road transportation sectors have insufficient facilities for transporting goods. The railway sector, which is responsible for transporting steel, equipment, and ferrite ore, has insufficient wagons and coal to operate locomotives.

Given this situation, the minister of communications and transportation on 18 September held a conference of organizations and sectors concerned to discuss measures to clear backlogs at Haiphong port, especially measures to coordinate between the transport, loading, and unloading units and the owners of the goods by signing economic contracts so as to speed up the transportation and delivery of goods. Various transportation units must strengthen their facilities and assign more personnel to check and accelerate work to ensure the daily clearing and transporting of 7,500 tonnes of goods from the port. The railway sector will be responsible for transporting 1,500-1,800 tonnes daily; the riverine transportation sector, 3,000 tonnes; the central truck sector, 1,200 tonnes; and the Thang Long Bridge transporting sector, 2,000 tonnes [figures as heard], while the rest will be handled by local transportation units and shops.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation also proposed that various ministries provide essential facilities to set up goods receiving places at production establishments or at localities convenient to the loading and transporting work.

Tax Shortfall Reported in Ho Chi Minh City
BK271415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] The industrial tax control teams of Ho Chi Minh City have discovered the causes of a shortfall in tax collection. What is of concern is that serious shortfalls have been detected in some state agencies. First of all, grocery enterprises must be mentioned. These enterprises were established according to Decision No. 54 of the city people's committee authorizing administrative and professional agencies to develop production and improve the livelihood of cadres, workers, and civil servants.

However, according to an investigation by the industrial and trade reform commission, nearly 500 enterprises have employed private individuals to run their business. Not only have they not produced anything, but they have also made roundabout trade transactions and harmed the market. The state has lost hundreds of millions of dong in taxes because these enterprises have run their own businesses under the label of grocery stores. They have to give only a very small amount of their profits—about 10%—to the underwriting state agencies, and they keep all the remaining profit without having to pay any taxes.

After inspecting the grocery enterprise of Binh Dong port, the taxation sector has retroactively collected 2.9 million dong. This is merely a single enterprise, and disregards the enterprises of other sectors such as the public security force, the tribunal, and the party committees which taxation cadres have not have entered.

The city has more than 900 joint business stores belonging to the three sectors of trade, service, and food catering. From the standpoint of socialist transformation, this is a transitional form to guide those households engaged in big businesses toward participating in the restoration and building of the national economy. However, due to many loopholes in the managerial task, these stores have become the cause for considerable loss of taxes.

The taxation sector has thus far collected only business taxes from these stores and the collected amounts are still very far from realistic. In the 5th precinct, according to a check of the records, only the amount of taxes collected from the joint business stores—though still very far from the actual amounts of business—has increased from 600 million to 930 million dong. The control of three wholesale markets in the 1st precinct has revealed that 546 million dong of taxes should have been collected, but the management companies have collected

only 412 million dong. The loophole here is that the taxation sector has not been authorized to collect taxes directly from stores but it must collect taxes through the various corporations of markets and trades. As a result, a considerable amount of revenue does not go into the state hands but goes into the pockets of shareholders and the management companies.

Those households engaged in sidewalk hawking have adversely affected traffic order in the city and have caused a serious shortfall in tax collection. Many people have observed that although the state cannot collect taxes from these households, the tax collectors themselves have got a tax surplus. The tax collectors here are sometimes the employees of the city ward offices or the street security agents and sometimes a household or an agency renting land to the hawkers. The number of such households is increasing every day. A preliminary survey shows that the number is about 20,000 households.

Households engaged in cottage industry constitute another cause of the shortfall in tax collection. Many households have declared that they work in cottage industries but in fact they operate in the form of buying raw materials and selling products. As a result, the amount of business subject to taxation equals to 1 or 2% of their actual business. Through inspecting six bakery installations in the cottage industry of Binh Chanh District, it was found out that all the teams bought flour on their own and baked bread for sale in the market. They do not accept orders in the way cottage industries should. The taxation sector has retroactively collected 21 million dong in taxes from these bakery installations.

A campaign is being launched in Ho Chi Minh city to counter the shortfall in tax collection. The initial results have shown that the city party committee's assessment of tax collection shortfall is accurate. At the same time, they also point out the deficiencies in tax collection. At a time when the socioeconomic situation is still complicated, tax collection cannot be separated from the socialist transformation of privately run economic elements and from the gradual restoration of socialist order in production and business. Moreover, the state should also amend its regulations on trade and industrial taxes, and increase other items of revenues in order to regulate the irrational sources of income.

Antinegativism Struggle in Press Viewed

*BK260545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[25 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Improve the Efficiency of the Press in the Struggle Against Negativism"]

[Text] In its capacity as a mass propagandist, promoter, and organizer and as a tool to implement the policy of "The People Know, The People Discuss, The People Do,

and The People Supervise," the socialist press, under the party's leadership, plays an important role in promoting new factors as well as in struggling against negative phenomena.

Facts about the activities of the press in our country in the past show that the open struggle in the press against negative phenomena has contributed to broadening democratic activities in society, shaping the opinions of a broad section of people, warning miscreants prompting the settlement of various negative cases by party and state organs, firmly maintaining party discipline and state law, and further achieving socialist justice.

"Things That Must Be Done Immediately" and "Respond To Things That Must Be Done Immediately" are columns warmly welcomed by the masses. This proves that antinegativism matches the people's aspirations. It is also an urgent demand and a type of democratic activity characteristic of rapidly advancing the masses' revolutionary movement.

In evaluating the results as well as the shortcomings displayed by the press in its participation in the struggle against negative phenomena in the past, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat said that what has been done by the press is correct and consistent with the guidelines put forth by the Sixth CPV Congress. It is necessary for the party leadership to make better use of the press in the struggle against negativism to develop strengths, to overcome shortcomings, to continue to step up the struggle against negativism via the mass media, to actively participate in the movement to purify and increase the fighting strength of various party organizations, to purify and improve the managerial efficiency of the state apparatus, to make all social relations healthy, and to achieve social justice. This means that struggling against negativism via the mass media is not a job belonging only to the press but it is a collective duty of the entire party and state apparatus and of the entire society. And making public criticism via the press against any party and state organs, any mass and social organizations—belonging to whatever sectors or whatever levels—and any cadres for their wrongful actions is confirmed as the right of every party cadre and member and of every citizen.

Negative phenomena already found in all fields of activity are now a source of concern for many people as they are upsetting many economic activities and eroding the moral values of society.

Determining the emphasis for each period of time and conducting criticism in a concentrated fashion will be more effective than making criticism separately without any cooperation. It is necessary to criticize the ills of bureaucraticism, irresponsibility, and misinterpretation of the party's and state's policies, and acts of disturbing public order and discipline and causing great waste; to oppose the bad practice of coercing the masses, exercising authoritarianism and arbitrariness, making illegal

arrests, and persecuting those who dare to make criticism; to fight all forms of corruption; to publicly condemn those degenerate and deviant elements who abuse their positions and authority to commit many serious acts against the law; and expose and condemn those who evade tax, counterfeit goods, engage in speculation and smuggling, disrupt the market, cause difficulties to the people's life, and do harm to the economy.

These are the areas on which the CPV Central Committee Secretariat has instructed various mass media organs to focus their efforts if they are to contribute to successfully implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and other resolutions of various CPV Central Committee plenums.

The leadership provided by party organizations to press organs is aimed at ensuring the latter correctly comply with party policies and lines, direct their efforts at the correct targets, and at helping the press to develop their strengths, redress their shortcomings, and maintain national secrecy. This is to render the struggle against negativism in the press more effective rather than abusing the authority of certain persons or leadership organs to restrict the struggle against negativism in the press, to unjustifiably withhold information on the grounds of maintaining secrecy, or to obstruct the press from doing

its function as an information disseminator. The leadership provided by party organizations is aimed at ensuring prompt and public answers to criticism made by various public organs and private organizations, and urging authoritative organs to properly deal with problems raised by the press.

Looking squarely at the truth, correctly evaluating the truth, clarifying the truth, and ensuring that all problems are reported faithfully in terms of nature and accurately in terms of detail, and refraining from making any unconstructive comments will make articles opposing negativism more frank, direct, scientifically- and culturally-oriented, and highly compelling.

Each newspaper is the voice of a collective in society. Each columnist is a fighter on the ideological and cultural front, a communist party member, and a citizen. Those brave and upright columnists writing accurate reports will be rewarded and loved by the people, while those motivated by their individualism, and writing slanderous articles that may upset social sentiments will be dealt with according to party discipline and the state law. This is the justice applied to all citizens and also a lofty social responsibility of columnists. It requires each journalist collective and each writer to constantly improve their quality and skills in order to develop what has been achieved and to continue to write press articles which must be truthful and sharply critical enough to contribute to the struggle against negativism in a more effective manner.

Australia

Government Toughens Stand Against Rabuka

BK300135 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0030 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Australian Government has warned Fiji that it will refuse to recognize any new regime in the country established by coup leader Colonel Rabuka. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the colonel's suspension of the rule of law and his plan to head the government is without any legal foundation. In response to Col Rabuka's intention to declare a republic, Mr Hayden said Australia was cutting off all aid to Fiji and recalling two defense advisers. However, a training program for Fiji students in Australia would continue.

The foreign minister said Australia only recognized the executive authority of the governor general. He said if the governor general was dismissed, Australia would have to review its diplomatic representation in Fiji.

[Begin Hayden recording] As far as we are concerned, there is only one authority that we can recognize in Fiji, and that is the governor general. Col Rabuka does not have legal authority to dismiss him, and we get into a legal conundrum, which is very confusing, but nonetheless that is the fact of life now. We have said that if Col Rabuka were to dismiss the governor general—and he has warned that he will—but once he does that, if he is to do it, we will withdraw our high commissioner, and we will reconsider the level and nature of our representation in Fiji. This is a well established way in the world of diplomatic relations of expressing our very strong opposition to what is being done and its unacceptability. [end recording]

As well as refusing to recognize the Rabuka regime, Australia will not accept any nomination the colonel makes for Fiji's high commissioner to Canberra, a post which is currently vacant. However, the foreign minister said federal cabinet has agreed that Australia should enter into a dialogue with Col Rabuka in order to safeguard Australian citizens in Fiji.

Mr Hayden said although the situation was quiet at the moment, Col Rabuka's actions could lead to a breakdown of law and order.

The federal opposition has criticized the government's decision to suspend aid to Fiji. The opposition's acting foreign affairs spokesman, Mr (Dunner), says it is childish to cut aid because Pacific agricultural and water supply projects benefit ordinary Fijians. He says they will suffer without them, not the coup leaders.

Supports Stand by British Queen

BK300624 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Australian Government has warned Fiji that it will refuse to recognize any new regime in the country established by coup leader Colonel Rabuka. The foreign

affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the colonel's suspension of the rule of law and his claim to head a government is without any legal foundation. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the prime minister has backed the stand taken by Britain's Queen Elizabeth in rejecting the coup as an act of disloyalty. Mr Hawke says he is sure the resolve of Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, has been strengthened following Queen Elizabeth's statement.

Ratu Sir Penaia has refused to cooperate with the military regime in setting up a republic.

Rules Out Military Action

BK300336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Sydney, Sep 30 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Bill Hayden Wednesday ruled out Australian military intervention in Fiji following the Army takeover of the South Pacific island state.

Such intervention would cause hatred towards Australia which would be "harboured by black Fijians for generations," Mr. Hayden said in a television interview.

Mr. Hayden said diplomatic means were the only option for expressing Australia's condemnation of Friday's coup by Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

Fiji

Rabuka on Declaration of Republic, Sanctions

BK300947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 30 Sep 87

[From "International Report"]

[Text] In Fiji itself the military administration has begun working on how the nation will formally be declared a republic. The military leader, Colonel Rabuka, gave details to (Lilamana Tina Perrera) of Radio New Zealand:

[Begin recording] [Rabuka] At the moment, we are going through the production of the first decree which formally abrogates the 1970 Constitution and brings out the authority to execute the functions of a government. In the meantime some lawyers have been going through the draft constitution which had been prepared. That has to be presented to the Great Council of Chiefs with a recommendation that they declare the republic.

[(Perrera)] You have not got a specific timetable for it.

[Rabuka] No, but I am looking at the matters of days, exactly how many, I am not too sure at the moment.

[(Perrera)] Who is going to be the head of state?

[Rabuka] The head of state, I hope, will be a president with a prime minister running the day to day affairs of the government.

[(Perrera)] Have you any idea of who is it going to be?

[Rabuka] Well, I would like to ask Dr Penaia Ganilau to become the first president. He will only do that if it will not embarrass Her Majesty the Queen.

[(Perrera)] But he has said no.

[Rabuka] That has been reported, but he has not directly said no to me. I am still hopeful. In the event that he will turn the offer down we have other gentlemen of experience and wisdom.

[(Perrera)] Are you looking at Ratu Mara, for instance.

[Rabuka] We are looking at Ratu Mara, too, yes.

[(Perrera)] OK. What role will you play under this new republic?

[Rabuka] I will head the interim council of ministers and steer it through to the proclamation of the...[changes thought] declaration of the republic, the adoption of a constitution, and we hand over to the first elected government.

[(Perrera)] So, once that is established, what are you going to do?

[Rabuka] Well, if the first government will allow me to continue as a soldier, I will. If it is unacceptable as a matter of principle or ethics or from their political viewpoint, well, I will have to bow out.

[(Perrera)] General [as heard] Rabuka, there has been increasing condemnation overseas and outside countries and also the Indian community and some indigenous Fijian sectors about what is happening. Do you really think and believe that you can carry this out?

[Rabuka] Yes, I believe, we can. I do not know what they aim to achieve by their condemnation, etc. I believe they have nothing to lose if they just stood by and watch and let the Fijians sort out our own internal problems. I believe the condemnation stems from a lack of understanding of our traditional way of life here in the Pacific. I really do not blame them for their views.

[(Perrera)] The United States, New Zealand, Australia, and Britain have not recognized and have condemned your call. Can you really survive without their recognition and support?

[Rabuka] Well, a lot of countries have not been recognized, but they continue trading with other people and other nations and other states without being recognized.

The feeling of my people is so strong that come what may we will pull through with or without the support of our traditional friends or those that we knew as friends.

[(Perrera)] What about the economic sanctions? A lot of countries are thinking about that?

[Rabuka] Well, it will hit us very hard, but we will survive. [end recording]

Meets With Political Leaders

BK301024 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] There has been a meeting between the leader of Fiji's military coup and the country's political leaders at Government House in Suva. The deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, who was released from jail today, said he was at the meeting, and Colonel Rabuka had agreed to delay his plan to make the country a republic.

Dr Bavadra said that besides himself and Col Rabuka, the meeting involved the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and the leader of the Alliance Party, Ratu Kamisese Mara. Dr Bavadra said there would be another meeting on Monday to consider further developments.

The New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Marshall, said his country's diplomats in Suva had informed him that Fiji's military and political leaders had agreed to a solution to the crisis which followed last Friday's coup. He said that the governor general had brought together the different parties.

News of the important meeting followed a statement by Col Rabuka that he was still in complete control of the country. He made the statement to quash rumors that there had been a counter coup against him.

Fiji's coup leader, Col Rabuka, said after the meeting that his plan to declare the South Pacific island group a republic will have to wait.

Releases Bavadra

BK300822 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's military leader, Colonel Rabuka, has asserted that he was still in firm control of the country, quashing rumors of a counter coup against him. He has released the ousted prime minister, Dr Timoci Bavadra, from 6 days of imprisonment. Dr Bavadra, who led the nation's first Indian-dominated government to power in April elections only to be toppled by Col Rabuka's first coup in May, was released from Suva's (Nambouia) prison this afternoon. He was jailed on Friday after Col Rabuka's second coup.

Fiji's head of state, the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, said earlier in the day that he still had no intention of bowing to Col Rabuka and resigning. Radio Australia's correspondent in Suva, Tony Melville, said there was now a power struggle taking place between the governor general and Col Rabuka.

He quoted the chief justice, Sir (Timoci Tuivanga), as saying that the governor general had been uplifted by support from Queen Elizabeth.

New Caledonia

AFP Reports Two French Gendarmes Shot Dead
BK300224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0145 GMT
30 Sep 87

[Text] Noumea, Sep 30 (AFP)—Two French gendarmes posted in New Caledonia were shot dead early Wednesday near Kone, 170 miles (270 kilometres) northwest of here, official sources in the capital said.

The two gendarmes were about to begin identity checks among the Tiaoue tribe, six miles (10 kilometres) from Kone, when they were shot down, the sources said.

The identities of the two security men were not immediately known.

They were conducting the checks as part of an investigation into the murder of another gendarme, Remy Marechal, who was killed in similar circumstances in the Kone region on April 28.

Mr. Marechal was shot dead by a native Melanesian who was being sought on robbery charges.

The Melanesian separatist movement, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front said at the time that the killing had a "political" character.

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1 October 1987

